



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Takeshita, Reagan To Hold Talks in Toronto

OW1006113588 Tokyo KYODO in English 1023 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 10 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita will meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Toronto on June 19 for bilateral talks, government sources said Friday.

The two, who met in London on Friday last week, will be in Toronto for the annual summit of the world's seven largest industrial democracies.

Government sources said the meeting with Reagan is primarily aimed at comparing notes on the three-day summit of the big seven which will get under way the same day.

No formal agenda has been set for the bilateral meeting but a signing ceremony for a revised science and technology agreement between the two countries is scheduled.

That ceremony apart, the two leaders will only discuss urgent bilateral issues, since the meeting, held between the larger Toronto summit sessions, will be brief, government sources said.

The most likely bilateral topic to be raised at the Takeshita-Reagan meeting will be liberalization of Japan's beef and orange market, the most contentious issue now facing the two countries.

U.S. Deputy Trade Representative Michael Smith will arrive in Japan next Monday and U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter later in the week for talks with the Japanese Government in a bid to break the deadlock on the farm trade.

Takeshita has pledged to resolve the issue at the earliest possible date and the Takeshita-Reagan meeting in Toronto will probably serve as a deadline for officials of the two governments to reach a settlement.

Apart from Reagan, Takeshita will also meet Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney during his stay in Toronto.

No other bilateral meetings have yet been set with other leaders attending the Toronto summit, government sources said.

Foreign Minister Uno Previews Toronto Summit

OW1106062988 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1223 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Interview with Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno by reporters Hirano and Shimizu via television relay, with Uno and Shimizu at the Diet Press Hall studio and Hirano at NHK TV studio—live]

[Text] [Hirano] Mr Minister, I am sorry for detaining you. I am aware that this is the first time that will be attending a summit. They say that there will not be any particularly important issues this time. What do you think?

[Uno] I recently attended an OECD meeting. An OECD meeting is usually called on the eve of a summit. Last year it turned out to be a horrible year of Japan-bashing, but this year Japan-bashing has completely disappeared. This is because last year we boldly carried out Y6 trillion in domestic demand expansion measures. This has had a far-reaching effect. At the same time, businesses have made strenuous efforts in so-called structural readjustments. Japan has made remarkable progress in restructuring, beyond comparison with other countries. Some advanced nations even ask us how we made it this far. Since they produced that sort of effect, I think that they were good measures, after all.

[Shimizu] Overall, there may not be much to argue about among the seven participant nations except the farm issue. At the OECD meeting, which you just mentioned, there was quite a sharp confrontation over that issue between the United States on one hand and Europe and Japan on the other. So there is speculation that there may be a heated debate between the United States and Canada on one side and Japan and Europe on the other. What do you think about this?

[Uno] It has been agreed that this be discussed at the GATT, the Uruguay round, which will focus on the agricultural issue. Strangely enough, Japan and the EC hold generally similar positions, while the United States has a different position. In my opinion, the United States seems to be a little too impetuous. When it comes to farming, each country has a different history, different organizations, different climate, and different land limitations. In Japan's case, in particular, since it is an island country, we wish to emphasize security. If this is the case, I think that it will not be so easy to arrive at an agreement on that kind of issue.

[Shimizu] Incidentally, the agricultural issue reminds us of the beef and oranges talks. Today it was reported that Mr Yeutter will be visiting Japan on—is it 18 June?

[Uno] Yes, that is correct.

[Shimizu] He will be in Japan during the summit meeting. So, heated debates will likely be held simultaneously in Tokyo between Japan and the United States over the beef and oranges issue and over the agricultural issue in Toronto. Is there any link between the two?

[Uno, smiling] As far as I am concerned, I do not think that there is any link. As a matter of fact, Ambassador Mansfield called on me today at the Foreign Ministry and we discussed various matters. At their summit talks, Prime Minister Takeshita and President Reagan agreed to have bilateral issues resolved between the two countries. So, today I mentioned it. Mr Mansfield also said that he is of the same opinion. So we hope to have the issue satisfactorily dealt with on a bilateral basis between Mr Yeutter and our agricultural, forestry and fisheries minister, Mr Sato. So there will be no chance of the issue being transferred to Toronto. Of course, there might be

an instance of having to ask the prime minister: Mr Prime Minister, this is the final result. What do you think of it? In my opinion, it is not likely that this issue will become confused.

[Shimizu] Then, will Mr Yeutter's visit mean that a settlement is generally in sight?

[Uno] Yes, it is in sight. The U.S. position, however, is that Mr Yeutter will not come unless the talks have reached a preliminary settlement at the working level between Mr Smith, who is coming before Mr Yeutter, and two working-level officials from our country, Mr Sato from the Foreign Ministry and Mr Maki from the Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry. That is our agreement.

[Hirano] Minister, I would like to ask you from this end. With respect to so-called NIC's—newly industrializing countries—the countries that are increasing their production and exports in competition with Japan, I think dialogues with these countries will become necessary in the future. At the summit, what topics do you think will be raised regarding them?

[Uno] I think the matter of the NIC's will come up in the summit. As you know, the NIC's are in Asia. We do not intend to be outspoken, but we cannot be indifferent to them. On the other hand, Japan is an advanced nation. So it is natural that we should also think as a member nation of the OECD or one of the advanced countries taking part in the summit. That is the position Japan is in. In the OECD, we have emphasized our peculiar position. We have noted that it is a little too early to make the NIC's targets of debate or to tell them to appreciate their own currencies immediately. We have been saying that we should recognize that the NIC's, by prospering economically, are contributing significantly to invigorating the world economy and that extensive dialogue with them should be made with participation of the private sector. I think that one of the things Japan can do now is hold low-key seminars on the issue.

[Shimizu] Now, back to Asia. Regarding aid to the Philippines, the United States is proposing a sort of mini-Marshall Plan in cooperative assistance. Will Japan be discussing this question at the summit?

[Uno] Well, I doubt it. The matter is not limited to the Philippines. The problem of accumulated debts of the LDC's [less developed countries] or developing countries may become a topic. In that case, aside from the question of whether to call it a mini-Marshall Plan, I think the discussion will focus on whether all of us should consider joining forces to set up a financial institution whereby systematic aid may be provided effectively. And in that case, it is only natural that Japan would be in a supportive position.

[Shimizu] With regard to ODA—official development assistance—which Mr Takeshita is stressing and which Japan is said to be wanting to increase, will the amount be decided on before you leave for the summit?

[Uno] That would be most desirable. But there are so many government offices concerned, even though the Foreign Ministry will finalize it together with financial authorities. Right now, Japan is fortunately the world's number one contributor. But I think its substance needs to be adjusted—in such a way as to conform with the wishes of the world.

[Shimizu] Along with the substance, an increase of its ratio to GNP is being talked about—from 0.3 percent to 0.4 percent of the GNP in one drastic step. Do you think such an increase is possible?

[Uno] As I said earlier, a foreign minister is a consolidator. Now is not the time to cite a number, but I can say the figure will probably increase.

[Shimizu] Does this mean that you are thinking of a number drastic enough to satisfy the other countries?

[Uno] Well, I will say that we must think of an increase of a certain degree. Yes.

[Hirano] Minister, here is the last question. At a previous summit, counterterrorist measures were discussed. Less than 100 days are left before the opening of the Seoul Olympics. Is there a possibility that this matter will be brought up in a statement or declaration of the summit?

[Uno] I think there is a good possibility of it. Both terrorism and the drug problem are of concern to the leaders. For Japan, in particular, the success of the Seoul Olympics is desirable. Meanwhile, there are many Japanese, including Red Army members, who are up to no-good. Japan can be held responsible if they cause trouble. Japan and Korea have measures to cope with problems, and other Asian countries will do what they can toward the effort. But at the summit, information will be exchanged and discussions will be held as to what each country can do. This will naturally come up. It should be only natural that it comes up.

Police Increase Security Before Summit

*OW1206121688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0821 GMT
12 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 12 KYODO—Japanese police authorities Sunday began stepping up security against possible terrorist attacks ahead of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's departure for Canada Thursday to attend a summit of seven industrial democracies.

The alert was also called in anticipation of an Asia-Pacific ministerial-level security conference beginning Wednesday and a leftist protest rally scheduled in Tokyo next Sunday, police said.

Police said they will strengthen security around the Imperial Palace, government offices and the Embassies of Canada, Britain, the United States, Italy, France and West Germany which will be represented at the summit to be held in Toronto, Canada, from next Sunday.

Some 1,500 police will be mobilized to guard roads leading to Haneda Airport, where Takeshita will leave for Canada next Thursday.

Police will also heighten security around embassies of 13 countries participating in a weeklong conference in Tokyo on security-related matters.

Meanwhile, about 5,000 demonstrators from three radical factions Chukaku-ha, Kakurokyo, and Kyosando-Senki—are expected to hold a joint rally against the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty for the first time in 17 years at the Meiji Park in central Tokyo, police said.

Police will strengthen security Sunday around the new Tokyo international airport at Narita near Tokyo and the Imperial Palace because the radicals have stated the airport and the palace would be targets for attack.

Vice Minister Goto on Trade Dispute With U.S.
OW1306093588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0821 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—A top Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry official said Monday there is still a gap between the United States and Japan on ways to settle the dispute on Japan's import liberalization of beef and oranges.

Yasuo Goto, vice farm minister, told a press conference that whether U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter will visit Japan or not depends on progress made in the working-level talks reopening in Tokyo Tuesday.

Goto said Japan will make a decision by Friday on whether it will ask the U.S. to send Yeutter to Japan, which will lead to finalizing the prolonged talks on Japanese beef and oranges imports which have continued since the bilateral agreement expired March 31.

Meanwhile, a farm expert in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) told a luncheon lecture at a Tokyo hotel that Japan should seek a bilateral settlement with the U.S. in the beef and oranges dispute.

Dietman Tsutomu Hata, chairman of the LDP's Research Commission on Comprehensive Agriculture, and a former agriculture, forestry and fisheries minister, said he thinks it is better for Japan to solve the issue before putting it to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Latest U.S. Beef Plan Deemed 'Too Severe'

OW1106062288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0555 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 11 KYODO—The U.S. position that Japan should allow a 40 percent annual increase in beef imports over a 3-year period is "too severe and impractical," a Japanese Government source said Saturday.

Japan is seeking a compromise agreement that would limit annual growth in beef imports to 20 percent, or 40,000 tons based on Japan's 1987 imports of 214,000 tons, the source said.

Both sides will try to hammer out a consensus on the issue at working-level talks scheduled to begin in Tokyo next Tuesday.

In the upcoming talks, Japan can be expected to emphasize the current gap between the two countries in the expansion rate of their annual import ceilings, the source added.

U.S. Urged To Permit Salmon Fishing

OW1106064588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0600 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Washington, June 10 KYODO—Japan urged the United States Friday to permit Japanese fleets to fish for salmon in the North Pacific outside the U.S. 200-mile waters following a U.S. Supreme Court ban on Japanese use of gill nets for catching salmon, Japanese diplomats said.

Japanese Ambassador to Washington Nobuo Matsunaga made the request in a meeting with U.S. Undersecretary of State Allen Wallis.

Matsunaga urged the U.S. to allow Japanese fleets to fish for salmon in the Bering Sea, which is sandwiched by the 200-mile zones of the U.S. and Soviet Union, as well as in a broad area of the North Pacific high called "area No 2" Situated south of the U.S. 200-mile zone, the diplomats said.

Authorizing Japanese salmon fishing in these locations would require an easing of curbs stipulated under the North Pacific Fisheries Convention (NPFC) concluded among Japan, U.S. and Canada. Japan has already started sounding out Canada about its willingness to ease NPFC restrictions.

Matsunaga also urged the U.S. to appeal the Supreme Court ruling that upheld a lower court ban on 14-km gill net fishing by Japanese fleets during the current June-July salmon season.

Matsunaga also asked Washington to lobby the Congress to revise the Marine Mammals Protection Act (MMPA) that led to the Supreme Court ban on grounds that casting the huge nets unintentionally traps thousands of porpoises, sea lions, fur seals and killer whales, the diplomats said.

Native Alaskan and environmentalist groups filed the suit, claiming the destruction of the marine mammals violates MMPA Provisions. Native Alaskans also said Japanese large-scale salmon fishing threatens their livelihood by slashing the number of salmon returning to Alaskan rivers to spawn.

The Japanese diplomats said Wallis promised to appeal the Supreme Court's preliminary ruling by a court-imposed deadline of August 9.

Washington appears to be dismayed by the latest court decision, because the injunction could also affect salmon fishing by U.S. operators using trawl nets, Japanese Government officials said. The Reagan administration appealed the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruling that upheld a district court's injunction against the use of gill nets.

However, Japanese fleets are now out of action in this year's salmon season because it will take at least six to seven months for the Supreme Court to issue its final ruling on the matter, the diplomats said.

The injunction will affect some 300,000 Japanese fishermen since the area subject to the ban accounts for about 70 percent of Japan's salmon catch quota in the Northern Pacific for this year, government officials said. Quotas also declined 30 percent from the previous year to 6,400 metric tons, they added.

Soviet Naval Ship Spotted in Soya Strait

OW1306103188 Tokyo KYODO in English 1002 GMT
13 Jun 88

[Text] Sapporo, June 13 KYODO—A Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) destroyer spotted a Soviet naval amphibian vessel in the Soya Strait early Monday, 35 kilometers north of Rebun Island in northern Hokkaido, MSDF officials said.

The "Alligator" class ship was believed to be on its way from Vladivostok in the eastern part of the Soviet Union to a base in Petropavlovsk or the Kurile Islands to transport supplies.

Cooperation With ROK on Olympics Security

OW1106115988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0852 GMT
11 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 11 KYODO—Japan and South Korea agreed to cooperate closely on terrorist prevention measures at the second bilateral meeting on Olympic security held at the South Korean Foreign Ministry on Friday and Saturday.

South Korea asked Japan to strengthen security control at the immigration and customs levels, and maintain close contact for exchanging information about international terrorist groups such as the Japanese Red Army.

Japan replied that it will establish a body to prevent terrorist activities by the Red Army and other extremists and concentrate on detecting false passports by tightening immigration procedures at all airports and seaports in Japan from three months before the Seoul Olympics and until the games are over.

Japan will also strengthen inspection of cargo bound for South Korea and install 24 sophisticated X-ray detectors at major airports to check possible explosives.

Red Army Member Returned to Prison

OW1006135988 Tokyo KYODO in English 1152 GMT
10 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 10 KYODO—Tokyo prosecutors sent Red Army member Hiroshi Sensui to prison again Friday ending a stretch of freedom that began with his unscheduled release midway through his sentence in 1977 in exchange for hostages in a hijacked Japan Air Lines in Dhaka.

Sensui was serving a life sentence in Asahikawa Prison for a murder and robbery he had committed when five Japanese hijackers of the JAL plane demanded six prisoners, including Sensui, be released in return for the hostages.

Sensui and the other prisoners were released under special government orders so as to rescue the hostages.

After his release, Sensui joined the Red Army in Lebanon and later was active in the Philippines.

He was arrested in Manila on Tuesday on charges of violating the passport law and extradited to Tokyo Wednesday.

Sensui's return to jail was authorized by orders issued by prosecutors immediately after his release 11 years ago concerning the unfulfilled execution of his life sentence.

Before his reimprisonment, the Tokyo district court also declared legal 10 days of detention for violation of the passport law.

Sensui allegedly helped another Red Army member Osamu Maruoka obtain a false passport. Maruoka was arrested last November for possession of a forged passport.

North Korea

NODONG SINMUN on U.S.-Soviet Summit Talks

SK1106074088 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0007 GMT 10 Jun 88

[NODONG SINMUN 10 June commentary: "Sincere Efforts for Disarmament and Easing Tension"]

[Text] From 29 May to 2 June, a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting was held in Moscow.

According to news reports, the summit meeting discussed such issues as limiting arms and reducing them, the coordination of regional disputes, and bilateral issues.

A series of agreements was signed over the course of the summit. At the talks, the Soviet and U.S. leaders signed an agreement on exchanging documents ratifying the Soviet-U.S. treaty on abolishing medium- and short-range missiles. As a result, the treaty has now taken effect, which is good.

A top-level joint communique on the outcome of the summit talks was released at the conclusion of the summit.

The joint communique noted that both the Soviet Union and the United States had confirmed that there can be no winner in a nuclear war, that nuclear war should never break out under any circumstances, and that the two sides had agreed to continue a broad dialogue in the future.

It was entirely due to the Soviet Union's consistent peace-loving stand and policy that the Soviet-U.S. talks were held in Moscow.

Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had exerted a great deal of effort to arrange the Soviet-U.S. summit talks.

It is necessary to hold talks for global peace. There were serious differences of opinion in the Soviet-U.S. summit talks, and the stands held by the Soviet Union and the United States contrasted.

Driven by a noble sense of responsibility for the cause of global peace, the Soviet Union has advanced many initiatives to oppose war and to construct a peaceful world free of nuclear weapons. It has also actively struggled to realize these.

In the Soviet-U.S. summit talks, the Soviet side also put forward a series of proposals for reducing the amount of arms and armed forces, including the issue of reducing strategic weapons by 50 percent, all with a view toward preventing a new world war, particularly a thermonuclear war, and toward defending global peace and security. It has also made efforts to realize these.

Our people highly value the Soviet Union's principled stand at the summit, and they actively support the Soviet Union's peace proposals and initiatives.

At the summit, the U.S. side behaved differently from the Soviet Union. Motivated by a wild desire to ensure military superiority and supremacy in power and to

launch a preemptive nuclear strike, the U.S. side stubbornly persisted in pushing ahead with its plans for Star Wars, and also tried to overturn what it and the Soviet Union had already agreed upon.

This has demonstrated that the aggressive nature of the United States has not changed at all, and that while it pays lip service to easing tension and peace, it clings, in effect, to aggression and war.

Such an attitude on the part of the United States was observed more clearly in the stand which U.S. President Reagan took in discussing the issues concerning the situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula.

In the talks, Reagan took a negative position in the discussion of the Korean question. Such an attitude demonstrates that the United States does not have a bit of interest in peacefully settling the Korean question or in Korea's reunification. This attitude also demonstrates that it continuously seeks to achieve its wild ambition of invading Korea.

The Soviet Union invariably has positively supported and backed our people's just cause of national reunification.

Even in the recent meeting between the Korean and Soviet foreign ministers, the Soviet side once again made clear its stand that it will never under any circumstances recognize two Koreas. It also expressed its full support for our cause of reunification.

In the just-completed Soviet-U.S. summit talks, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, in expressing his support for the proposals put forth by our party and government on peacefully settling the Korean question, noted they are a constructive stand that appeals for dialogue. He then called for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

The Soviet stand at the Soviet-U.S. summit talks during the discussion of the situation on the Korean peninsula supported and encouraged our people in their struggle for peace and peaceful reunification.

The U.S. rulers are now immersed in only maintaining the U.S. occupation of South Korea, fabricating two Koreas, and continuing the preparations for a new war of invasion against the Korean people.

The United States has turned the Korean peninsula into the most dangerous source of nuclear war. This produces serious concern among the progressive people of the world.

The Korean question is a pressing problem that must urgently be settled for the sake of peace in Asia and the world at large.

If the United States is truly interested in disarmament and peace, it should withdraw all manner of aggressive forces, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea, demonstrate sincerity in settling the Korean question, and respond affirmatively to our peace proposals and initiatives.

We hope that future Soviet-U.S. talks will contribute to ensuring peace in Asia and the Pacific, including the Korean peninsula, and in all parts of the globe, as well as to building a nuclear-free world.

Peace Committee Chairman Comments

SK1306052788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0517 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] *Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA)*—Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee, in his press statement released on June 12 said that the Korean people actively supported the Soviet peace initiatives for realising nuclear disarmament, relaxing tension and ensuring the sound development of the international situation and highly estimated the stand and sincere activities of the Soviet Union at the Soviet-U.S. summit talks held in Moscow some time ago.

It was a result of the consistent peace efforts of the Soviet party and government for nuclear disarmament and for a durable peace and security in the world that the summit talks were held although there were serious differences in view between the Soviet Union and the United States, the statement said, and continued:

Proceeding from its consistent determination to defend world peace and security, the Soviet Union put forth a series of proposals also at the summit.

On the contrary, the United States, persisting in its "Star Wars" program, laid obstacles to the progress of the summit and openly disclosed its design to attain a military and nuclear supremacy.

The true color of the United States was fully laid bare when the situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula was discussed.

Reagan took a very negative stand on the constructive and dialogue-orientated affirmative proposals of the DPRK Government which strives to make a contribution to the cause of world peace by solving the Korean question in a peaceful way.

This proves once again that although it talks about peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, the United States in actuality is not interested in the peaceful solution of the Korean problem.

At the talks, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev urged Reagan to respond to the constructive stand and proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK

government for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, expressing support to them. This is a clear manifestation of the invariable support of the Soviet party, government and people to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

At the Soviet-U.S. summit, the United States contended as if other persons are to blame for the division of the Korean peninsula. This fully shows the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists.

The United States cannot evade its responsibility for the division of Korea or the position as the other party to dialogue for the solution of the Korean question. It must show its sincerity for the settlement of the Korean question and affirmatively respond to our realistic and peace proposals.

The Korean people hope that the Soviet-U.S. summit talks will make a due contribution to the fulfilment of the common cause of mankind for ensuring peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region including the Korean peninsula and in the rest of the world and for building a new world free from nuclear weapons.

The Korean people will in the future, too, positively struggle for a durable peace in the Korean peninsula and the world in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and all the peace-loving peoples of the world.

North Student Head Addresses Student Rally

SK1106111788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1039 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] *Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA)*—A joint rally of representatives of students throughout the northern half of Korea was held in Pyongyang this afternoon to expose and denounce the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique for obstructing the realisation of North-South student talks.

Head of the North side's student delegation to North-South student talks Ko Ung-sam, chairman of the student committee of Kim Il-song University, said in his speech at the rally:

We arrived at Panmunjom, the venue of the talks, at three p.m. June 10 as scheduled. However, we could see none of South Korean students we had longed to meet, but the helmeted U.S. soldiers and barbed wire entanglements on the road along which they had to come. [sentence as received]

We waited and waited, believing that the dear students of the South would appear through all difficulties, but in vain. It were the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u

military fascist group doggedly opposing the reunification of the country that blocked the way of the South Korean students to the conference room at the point of the bayonet.

In a bid to bar the North-South student talks, No Tae-u the puppet, at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, turned South Korea into a pandemonium of fascism reminiscent of the state of "emergency martial law" and, not content with this, mobilized over 60,000 police to arrest hundreds of students and injure scores of others.

With no sophism can the No Tae-u group veil the filthy nature of a wrecker of dialogue and foe of reunification and justify the fascist suppression of patriotic students.

The No Tae-u group's claim that it will discuss the problem of exchange of students at "talks between the high-authorities in the North and the South" was a deceptive trick to bar the June 10 North-South student talks and the South Korean fascist clique tries to control the talks to use them for its dirty political purpose.

He stressed that the entire students of the northern half of the republic and the North side's delegation would continue a persistent struggle till North-South student talks are realized in step with the South Korean students.

He expressed the belief that students of all countries in the world would lift up voices denouncing the brutal suppression by the No Tae-u group under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists and voice firm solidarity with the South Korean students in their just patriotic struggle.

Students of different universities, too, in their speeches said that they felt as if their hearts were rending, thinking of the South Korean students who could not come to Panmunjom though they were the first to call northern students to Panmunjom, bitterly condemned the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group for having barred North-South student talks and expressed firm solidarity with the South Korean students in their patriotic struggle.

The North side's student delegation to the North-South student talks, in the name of our delegation and all youths and students in the northern half of the republic, sternly condemns the antinational, criminal act of the No Tae-u fascist clique which, in regarding the just right of the South Korean youths and students to participate in today's talks as a criminal act, has blocked the historical 10 June North-South student talks—which all the brethren are keenly observing—by brutally suppressing them. This act by the clique has branded it as an open challenge to dialogue, reconciliation, and reunification, a rash act of the military gangsters who have renounced their national conscience and the primary morality of humanity.

The South Korean puppet clique's blocking of these North-South student talks in Panmunjom, under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, vividly demonstrates that the rascals' clamor about dialogue, exchange, and reunification is an out-and-out lie and is nothing but a deceptive advertisement designed to mislead opinion at home and abroad and to mock the people.

The South Korean rulers' vicious act of blocking even a meeting in the same land between the college students who live divided in North and South is precisely an inhumane atrocity of the traitors, the fascist dictators who have lived by betraying the nation. With their having hindered the North-South student talks from being held this time, the South Korean dictators have added another new disgraceful and despicable crime to the indelible crime that they have already committed.

We believe that our fathers, mothers, and all of our brothers will never tolerate the South Korean fascist clique's criminal act of having blocked the 10 June North-South student talks under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists. Although we are retracing our heavy steps after having failed to meet with the delegation of the South Korean students, we will by no means be disappointed by this. We, young colleagues, are the generation who lives for the future. The student delegation of our North side will continue to struggle in the future to arrange North-South student talks in Panmunjom. It will also enjoy, without fail, the day when we can meet with South Korean youths and students. We express our firm conviction that our intimate and brave fellow students in South Korea will deepen today's resentment and indignation with the will for national salvation through reunification, and that they will struggle more vigorously and resolutely to realize our talks without fail.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique will bear full responsibility for all consequences arising from their blocking of the North-South student talks. We express our expectation that people at home and abroad and fair-minded public opinion will extend curses to the South Korean puppets who have blocked the North-South student talks. At the same time, we will extend active support and encouragement to the youths and students in South Korea who are gallantly struggling, not fearing prison or death.

[Dated] 10 June 1988, Panmunjom

Issues Statement

SK1006135188 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0804 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Ko Ung-sam, head of our side's student delegation to North-South student talks, today held a news conference at Panmunjom and issued a statement in connection with the fact that the talks could not be held because members of the South side's student delegation did not come to the site of the talks. The statement read:

Panmunjom statement of the student delegation of the North side to North-South student talks:

As everyone knows, North-South student talks were to be held in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC] in Panmunjom today amid great expectations and interest both at home and abroad. The North side's student delegation has come here to Panmunjom, traveling the great distance of more than 550 ri from Pyongyang and looking forward to meeting with fellow students from the South.

However, fellow students from the South did not appear at the site of our talks by 1500, the time appointed for the meeting. Although we waited for 1 additional hour, they did not show up here in Panmunjom. Although the North side's student delegation then waited impatiently for another hour while looking toward the South, our fellow South Korean students did not appear up to the final moment. Thus, North-South student talks could not be held today as scheduled.

We recognize that responsibility for the failure to hold North-South student talks rests entirely with the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers who oppose our students' meeting and talks. The No Tae-u fascist clique, under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, has not only already detained or ferreted out those South Korean students preparing for North-South student talks as well as South Korean student representatives to the talks, branded the talks as illegal, and blocked roads leading to Panmunjom twofold and threefold by deploying tens of thousands of policemen, but it has also through use of the bayonet finally blocked today's North-South student talks.

At this moment, when we must retrace our steps after traveling here despite the long distance, having sought the gratitude and joy of meeting fellow students from the South, members of our North side's student delegation cannot repress either our sorrow at having failed to meet fellow students who are only a short distance away, or our surging hatred and indignation against the U.S. imperialists and South Korean fascist rulers who have violently blocked the venue of our meeting.

At the same time, when we consider the fact that the hot-blooded fellow students in the South who gave birth to today's 10 June North-South student talks—some through their suicides, deaths by disembowelment and self-immolation—must writhe in frustration and agony at being unable to travel to this significant site of the talks, we are unable to repress our pain.

More on South Preventing Student Talks

Kaesong Students Protest

*SK1106044488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0433 GMT 11 Jun 88*

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA)—A rally of Kaesong students was held at Songdo University on June 10 to denounce the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u military fascist clique for barring the North-South student talks.

Speaking at the rally, Ko Ung-sam, head of the student delegation of our side to the North-South student talks, said: We have brought with us letters and gifts overflowing with warm feelings of kinship from students of different universities in the northern half of the country to South Korean students, but, to our regret, we could not convey them due to the failure of the dialogue and contacts with South Korean students.

The June 10 North-South student talks could not open entirely because of obstructions by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean fascist clique.

Their check-bar across the way of North-South student talks is by no means an eternal one, he stated, and continued: our delegation, representing the will and determination of the entire students in the northern half of the country, solemnly declares that it will strive to realise the North-South student talks to the end.

The rally was addressed by a member of the student delegation of our side and students of Songdo University.

Noting that the North-South student talks failed owing to the vicious obstructions by the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group, the speakers stressed that their crime is indelible and the vicious splittists will face a stern judgement by the nation.

They earnestly appealed to the South Korean students to firmly unite and fight more undauntedly for the realisation of the talks, not yielding to the fascist suppression.

South Students Seek More Talks

*SK1106104588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1035 GMT 11 Jun 88*

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA)—More than 3,000 students who had turned out in the struggle for the opening of June 10 North-South student talks regrouped at the plaza before the library building of Yonsei University at 22:00 Friday to hold a rally to hear a report on the June 10 struggle and continued an all-night sit-down, according to radio reports from Seoul.

At the rally they decided to hold the second North-South student talks at Panmunjom on August 15 and to stage a grand across-the-country march earlier, from August 8 to 14.

They also held that a people's headquarters for North-South joint Olympics should be installed and a 10 million signature campaign be launched to have the Olympics jointly hosted by the North and the South of Korea, and inquiries be made into the names first and its list be published for the exchange of visits between those families separated in the North and the South.

In this context they agreed to make the proposal to the North side after further crystallizing and deciding on the contents at a meeting for the appraisal of the struggle for opening the June 10 student talks and at an all-people rally for joint Olympics at 13:00 June 11, via regional discussions from 11:30.

Blockage of Meeting Criticized

SK1206083388 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0825 GMT 12 Jun 88

["Heinous Outrage of Military Hooligans"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 12 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today denounces the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who blocked the historic Panmunjom meeting of North and South Korean students at the point of the bayonet.

The paper says in a signed commentary:

The No Tae-u group mobilised a large police force and soldier-turned gangsters to seek and round up the members of the preparatory committee and delegates to the North-South student talks and overran with bayonets the places of rallies held prior to departure for the talks.

They fired tear gas at the justice-minded students and threw them behind bars in handcuffs. Such thing can be done only by military hooligans like the No Tae-u group which is indifferent to the country and the nation, ignorant of politics and bereft of elementary human conscience and morality.

By incriminating and brutally suppressing the South Korean students who want to open the door for reconciliation and unity hand in hand with the northern students, the puppets themselves clearly showed that "dialogue," "reconciliation" and "reunification" noisily advertised by them are lies and confrontation, division and war are what they seek. [sentence as received]

The failure of the North-South student talks which were put on the order of the day with much difficulty amid the interest of home and foreign public tells that not a step ahead can be taken in the way of national reunification unless the U.S. imperialists seeking "two Koreas" and the No Tae-u group which stakes its destiny on division are ousted in South Korea.

The South Korean students should never pardon the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group intending to heighten the wall of division with the fascist bayonet, but realise the Panmunjom meeting of North and South Korean students through a more staunch anti-American, anti-dictatorship struggle.

Struggle for Talks Continues

SK1206081988 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0811 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 12 (KCNA)—The struggle for the opening of North-South student talks continues in South Korea, according to reports.

On June 10, in Seoul, over 4,000 students staged a sit-in, laying on their backs on the road leading to North, and about 20,000 students held anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle on and off 40 campuses across South Korea.

In the struggle around Yonsei University, students chanted "We fight for unification," "Yankee go home" and "Skin the Yankees". When a speaker shouted "We call for struggle of the masses for unification and against dictatorship" students responded, waved red, blue and black anti-"government" and anti-U.S. banners.

Students who staged fierce demonstrations in the teeth of suppression by riot police at many places in Seoul after they were prevented from marching to Panmunjom for the June 10 North-South student talks, regrouped at Yonsei University at 10 hours [as received] Friday night and held a sit-down throughout the night after a rally to appraise the struggle for North-South student talks.

A resolution adopted at the rally said "We have come to realize that the main forces blocking national unity and reunification and perpetuating confrontation and division in Korea are the United States and No Tae-u 'government'". "As long as the United States remains on our soil and tramples on our autonomy there can be no national harmony and reunification," "As long as traitors maintain the fascist rule of the nation there can be no reunification of the fatherland", said the resolution.

Meanwhile, students and citizens in Kwangju staged demonstrations through streets late into the night at over 10 places in the city, in columns of 200 or 300 people.

The No Tae-u group issued a "top emergency duty order" throughout South Korea and committed the criminal act of foiling a planned North-South student talks at Panmunjom on June 10 by mobilizing more than 60,000 combat police.

South Students Battle Police

SK1106050788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0500 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA)—Over 10,000 students of South Korea who failed to realize their grand march to Panmunjom due to brutal suppression by the fascist clique, put up a fierce tit-for-tat against the riot police under the slogans against U.S. imperialism and fascism and for reunification on June 10.

The students from all parts of South Korea held a rally at Yonsei University to march to Panmunjom for planned June 10 North-South student talks in the morning and started a march toward the front gate, carrying placards reading "Let us go to the North," "The North and South are one, let us meet at Panmunjom" and "The nation is superior to the political system or idea".

When the riot police surrounding the university double and treble rings, tried to check the march by firing tear gas, angry students persistently fought, hurling stones at the riot police. [sentence as received]

Two students who broke through the cordon were heading for the demarcation line, vowing "to meet northern students at Panmunjom breaking through the tight police cordon".

Yesterday 660 students were arrested in the battle that lasted for four hours.

CPRF Statement on 'Scuttling' of Student Talks
SK1306050188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0453 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its Information No. 480 dated June 12 denounced the criminal act of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group in scuttling the historic North-South student talks.

The information says:

The South Korean military fascist clique blocked all the roads to Panmunjom by mobilizing over 60,000 police on June 10, the date of student talks, and committed a fascist outrage by arresting 895 students and citizens a day.

The No Tae-u group's brutal suppression of the North-South student talks was intended to play the solo in the dialogue and reunification question and keep away people of all strata from contacts and dialogue and thus seek a permanent division of the nation and "security of power".

The No Tae-u fascist clique barred the North-South student talks initiated out of a noble purpose of national reconciliation, unity and national reunification by a brutal method with an iron hand, only to clearly show once again that it is a sworn enemy of the nation and a gang of vicious splittists who think nothing of national reconciliation and reunification.

The information stresses that the traitor No Tae-u should stop his criminal acts of preventing the North-South student talks and desist from laying hurdles in the way of a North-South joint conference.

Committee Statement on South Stand on Dialogue
SK1206102688 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1100 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Statement by secretary of the preparatory committee of the North side to the North-South joint conference issued on 8 June]

[Text] The South Korean authorities reportedly decided at a cabinet meeting on 2 June that suggestions to the North and contacts with it must be made through a unified government channel, contending that for some others to propose talks directly to the North or try to have contacts with it, excluding the authorities, cannot be a sound debate on reunification or helpful to the improvement of relations between the North and the South.

This is an announcement in the form of policy of a sinister attempt to put down the debate on reunification that is growing daily among the South Korean people of all walks of life and the movement to participate in the dialogue for reunification and is an attempt to use their monopolized debate on reunification for their splittist purposes.

The recent proposal by the persons in authority in South Korea for talks between the authorities is seen as something that is driven by their dialogue-monopolizing stand.

I resolutely denounce this maneuver by the persons in authority in South Korea as a splittist criminal act designed to block the strong advance of the South Korean people who are determined to take direct part in the settlement of the reunification question and as an act designed to keep in place the current state of isolation between the North and South.

As the goal of North-South dialogue is essentially to dissolve the misunderstanding and mistrust that have accumulated between the two sides and to attain national unity and peaceful reunification of the country, the North-South dialogue should not be monopolized by a certain privileged force.

The reunification of our country is not just for the interests of one party or one group; it is a pan-national problem related to the vital interests of the entire nation and, accordingly, must be discussed with the extensive participation of representatives who can speak for the will of parties, groupings, and people of all walks of life in the North and South, not just a few specified persons.

Personages of all strata, including political, social, academic, and religious circles, stubbornly object to and reject the monopolization of the dialogue by the authorities and strongly demand that they be allowed to participate in the dialogue for reunification.

The reality of the South Korean youths' and students' courageous fight to successfully hold the 10 June North-South student talks, which are close at hand, in defiance of the authorities' fascist suppression, clearly shows how firm their will is to participate in the North-South dialogue and how hot their ardent hope for it is.

How can the current authorities in South Korea, who look to the interests of the United States, not the interests of our people, and who represent not the will of the popular masses but the will of a few military fascist forces, be allowed to take the initiative in and monopolize the dialogue?

The declaration of the persons in authority in South Korea that they would monopolize dialogue under the pretext of a unified channel is a fascist tyranny that can be committed only by the military dictators accustomed to wanton violation of human rights and popular will at the point of the bayonet in South Korea and is a prelude to a wicked whirlwind of repression to ruthlessly crack down on the people's movement for reunification, as they did in crushing the uprising in Kwangju.

Lurking behind the fascist decision of the cabinet meeting adopted by the South Korean ruling clique against democracy and reunification is a sinister intention to keep the influence of our proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint conference and our recent policy of holding bilateral and multilateral contacts and talks between the representatives of political parties, groupings, and social standings in the North and South from reaching the South Korean people; to abuse dialogue for their sinister political purpose; to cover up their criminal boycott of North-South dialogue; and to mislead public opinion at home and abroad.

In their official announcement of a unified channel for dialogue, the South Korean ruling clique talked as if they would open the debate on reunification, solve the problem of the 24th Olympics, and realize human and material exchanges between the North and South. This is, however, a contradiction-ridden sophism devoid of sincerity.

What do they mean by opening the debate on reunification within the framework of the current constitutional order and existing law which incriminate the reunification movement? And what do they mean by holding exchanges of politicians, economists, journalists, men of culture and art, sportsmen, scholars, and students, while declaring that the authorities would monopolize the proposals to and contacts with the North?

Instead of trying to open only a narrow window of seeking to perpetuate the division of the country through which only they can go and come, the persons in authority in South Korea should open a broad window for dialogue through which all the people thirsting for national unity and reunification can walk with great strides. They should clearly remember that those who are

bent on monopolizing power, laying their hands on all the wealth, and monopolizing even dialogue would inevitably be forsaken by the people.

If the persons in authority in South Korea want to hold dialogue with us, they must respond to our proposal for a North-South joint conference before it is too late. And if they think it hard to do so right now, they must not obstruct bilateral and multilateral contacts and talks between the representatives of political parties, groupings, and social standings in the North and South even before the convocation of a North-South joint conference. And, instead of barring North-South student talks, they should respond to our new magnanimous proposal for holding talks between the authorities in the form of a preliminary meeting for the preparations for a North-South joint conference.

I express my conviction that the political parties, factions, and people of all walks of life in South Korea will resolutely oppose and reject the authorities' maneuvers to make the government the unified channel for dialogue and will courageously struggle to open a broad road to dialogue between the North and South.

[Dated] 8 June 1988, Pyongyang

Dialogue Limitation Criticized

SK1206095488 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
0007 GMT 5 Jun 88

[NODONG SINMUN 5 June commentary: "What Is the Scheme for Monopolizing Dialogue?"]

[Text] On 2 June the puppet government spokesman, the minister of culture and information, announced the so-called fundamental government position resolved at the puppet cabinet meeting. The puppet raved about the liquidation of North-South confrontation, the activation of the discussion of reunification, and human exchanges, but said that the channel of dialogue should be confined to the government.

No doubt he is not the first one to raise the issue of confining dialogue to a single channel. However, because his announcement is not the assertion of some individual person or the press but is the fundamental position of the puppet government resolved at the cabinet meeting, it should not be overlooked. In a word, the statement that the channel of dialogue will be confined to the government reveals the South Korean ruling group's dogmatic, traitorous, and fascist way of thinking designed to monopolize dialogue in future, as they did in the past, and abuse it to step up suppression against the reunification movement, anti-Republic confrontation, and the divisive policy.

The issue of our country's reunification is a pan-national cause which can be solved with the participation of not only some specific political party or persons in authority but also by the entire nation. If the issue of reunification,

which has a bearing on the fate of the entire nation, were negotiated only by some specific political parties and persons in authority, it would not be solved satisfactorily in conformity with the will of the nation.

Furthermore, if the issue of reunification were negotiated with only the South Korean persons in authority, who are rejected by the absolute majority of the people, it would be ignoring the will of the South Korean people. Therefore, such urgent problems as those arising in realizing the reunification of the country should be negotiated in a broad arena of political negotiation like the North-South joint conference which is capable of summing up the general will of the entire nation.

Even before the convocation of this conference, channels should be opened for bilateral or multilateral contacts between the delegates of the parties, factions, and masses of all strata of the North and the South. This is why the figures of various strata and the broad scope of people in South Korea demand to participate in the dialogue for reunification, why the opposition figures express the desire to meet us, and why the students call for North-South student talks.

The No Tae-u ring is an antipeople ruling group without the support of the popular masses and cannot speak for the will of the South Korean people. The historical lesson learned from the North-South dialogue in the past has shown that the dialogue by sitting only with the South Korean puppets who abuse dialogue for confrontation, division, and war maneuvers cannot bring forth any progress at all on the road for national reconciliation, unity, and reunification.

Nevertheless, the No Tae-u ring is advocating only dialogue that is conducted under their initiative. This ignores the will of the absolute majority of the people and the pan-national nature of the issue of reunification. Furthermore, the puppets stated that the reunification discussion should be conducted based on the constitutional order and within the scope of positive law. The constitutional order and the positive law they mention are based on the anticommunist state policy and provide for the suppression of discussion on reunification. Therefore, this means that they will block the popular masses' discussion of reunification and participation in dialogue and that they do not want reunification.

In fact, the No Tae-u ring persistently turned away from our proposal for dialogue for peace and peaceful reunification of the country and suppressed the South Korean students and people who aspire for national reconciliation and unity and the reunification of the country, thus thoroughly revealing its nature as a traitorous group that does not want dialogue or reunification but only pursues confrontation, division, and war.

A few days ago traitor No Tae-u raved about government-initiated dialogue and revealed his fascist scheme to ruthlessly trample upon the South Korean people's

discussion of reunification, describing it as sentimental, unrealistic, and a dangerous idea that sympathizes with the North's assertions. While babbling about the liquidation of North-South confrontation, the puppets viciously conduct anti-Republic confrontation commotions. While raving about human exchanges, they shackle college students who call for North-South student talks. While babbling about making the Olympic games a festival of national reconciliation, they desperately oppose our cohosting proposal and are attempting to host them unilaterally. This is clear proof that the puppets reject national reconciliation and unity, dialogue, and reunification but seek only confrontation, division, and war.

Monopolizing dialogue is an intolerable crime which only the traitor, fearing the popular masses, can commit. The intent of the No Tae-u ring, which raves about confining dialogue to a single channel, is apparent. By pretending to be interested in solving the problem of reunification, they are attempting to block the influence of our new negotiation policy and the discussion of reunification that is heightening in South Korea. They are attempting to monopolize dialogue and the discussion of reunification and to further step up anticommunist confrontation and divisive maneuvers.

The South Korean people should increase their consciousness of this criminal intrigue by the puppets; check and frustrate their attempt to monopolize dialogue; and wage a more daring pan-national struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification.

Some of the South Korean opposition party figures sympathize with the puppets' assertion that dialogue should be confined to a single channel under the initiative of the government. This will, in fact, prove to be an act that helps to solidify the military dictators' power base, throwing a wet blanket over the people's yearning for reunification, and rejecting democracy and reunification themselves. They should not sympathize with the persons in authority but should share the voice of the popular masses who supported them; oppose the puppets' dialogue-negating, reunification-negating politics; and come to the multi-phased negotiation with us.

The No Tae-u ring should abandon the criminal scheme for monopolizing dialogue, should not trample upon the will of the people who desire to participate in the dialogue for reunification, and should stop the anti-national act of obstructing the North-South student talks.

Daily Urges South To Accept Plan

SK1106114688 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
0007 GMT 8 Jun 88

[NODONG SINMUN 8 June commentary: "The Door to Dialogue Should Be Kept Wide Open"]

[Excerpts] On 6 June, the preparatory committee of the North side for a North-South joint conference released a statement in connection with the recent proposal that the

persons in authority in South Korea propped—in a letter written in the name of the prime minister—talks between the persons in high authority in the North and South.

In the statement, the preparatory committee of the North side for a North-South joint conference, after analyzing in detail the unjustness of the proposal for talks between the persons in authority in the North and South which the persons in authority in South Korea proposed, expressed its willingness to consider this proposal—even though it is unreasonable—as part of the preparations for a North-South joint conference. Our side's committee also made clear its stand that the talks between the persons in authority in the North and South, if they insist on holding these talks at any cost, should take the form of a preliminary meeting in preparation for a North-South joint conference, and that the talks between the officials can discuss procedural problems that may arise in holding a North-South joint conference, as well as other working problems necessary to guarantee the meeting.

This is nothing but a reflection of our patriotic stand and our serious efforts—based on the strength of our people—to arrange negotiations between the North and South at any cost, and to remove the difficulties laid in the way of reunification in a manner that corresponds to the national will and aspirations. It is also an expression of our broad-mindedness and magnanimity in even embracing the position of the opponent.

As for the proposal for talks between the persons in high authority in the North and South, which the persons in authority in South Korea unilaterally advanced, its design is insidious, lacks sincerity in the first place, and contains no new substance. [passage omitted]

Those in the South Korean ruling clique should free themselves of the incorrect past attitude of monopolizing the dialogue and of employing it for insidious purposes, and also of their self-righteous and dictatorial way of thinking that ignores the popular masses who long for reunification. They should instead diligently accept our proposal for a North-South joint conference, to truly open the road to reconciliation, unity, detente, and reunification.

We will watch the attitude of the South side.

The South Korean people should attain their right to participate in the debate and dialogue on reunification by struggling more stubbornly. They should resolutely reject the incorrect assertions of the persons in authority who are bent on monopolizing this dialogue.

'Realistic' Policy Urged

SK1306104088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1022 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] *Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA)*—NODONG SIN-MUN today carries assigned article under the headline "Realistic Negotiation Policy Conforming to the Requirement of the Prevailing Situation and the Desire of the Nation for Reunification."

The article says in part:

In his speech at a banquet given in honor of Comrade Milos Jakes, General secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, basing himself on a profound analysis of the prevailing situation of South Korea and the military and fascist character of the South Korean "regime", clarified with perspicacity the justness of the proposal for a North-South joint conference and advanced a new realistic, reasonable negotiation policy to cope with the actual conditions where this proposal fails to be realized.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"From this point of view, we hold that, even before the North-South joint conference is convened, bilateral or multilateral contacts and talks should be held between the representatives of parties, groupings and people of all walks of life in North and South."

The policy advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song to hold bilateral or multilateral contacts and talks between the representatives of parties, groupings and people of all walks of life in North and South is a most realistic and reasonable negotiation policy conforming to the requirement of the new situation prevailing in South Korea and the desire of the whole nation for reunification. It is also a save-the-nation banner which lights the best way to make a breakthrough for dialogue and negotiation in the North-South relations in which the political and military confrontation has reached an extreme pitch and provide a new occasion of a turn in achieving peace and peaceful reunification.

Embodied in the new negotiation policy is a chuche-oriented and patriotic stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK to solve the reunification question of the country on a democratic basis in accordance with the will and interests of the popular masses, the subject of history and the master of national reunification.

Noting that the North-South joint conference has not yet been arranged because the South Korean rulers are refusing it in an attempt to play a solo in North-South dialogue, the article goes on:

The prevailing situation demands the representatives of political parties, groupings and people of all walks of life in North and South, even before the North-South joint conference is convened, to solve a series of problems arising in the North-South relations along with matters of common concern at an early date sitting face to face with each other.

In view of the character of the reunification question and the desire of the people of all social standings in South Korea to participate in dialogue for reunification, it is a

very urgent demand to hold bilateral or multilateral contacts and talks between the representatives of parties, groupings and people of broad segments in North and South.

The question of national reunification is, by nature, an important matter related to the destiny of the whole nation and a great cause which can be satisfactorily carried out by ensuring a large attendance of parties, groupings and people of various circles and pooling the general will of the whole nation.

The new negotiation policy put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song is a just save-the-nation measure to open a phase of national reunification with the initiative on our side by reflecting the aspiration and desire of the South Korean people to participate in the dialogue for reunification in conformity with the character of the reunification question.

The South Korean rulers, the article stresses, must discard the self-righteous, fascist way of thinking to misuse dialogue in their scheme to perpetuate the division by monopolizing it, stop obstructing the realization of bilateral or multilateral contacts and talks between the representatives of parties, groupings and people of all walks of life in North and South and preventing the South Korean students from participating in North-South student talks at Panmunjom.

Daily Says Talks 'Inefficient'

SK1106051488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0504 GMT 11 Jun 88

["Trite Tune of Those Opposed to Reunification"]

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA)—NODONG SIN-MUN today comes out with a signed commentary condemning the South Korean puppets for harping on the old tune of "talks between the authorities", refusing again our reasonable and magnanimous proposal for a North-South joint conference and new policy of negotiation.

Recalling that the South Korean puppet minister of culture and information "urged the North to accept their suggestion to have talks", hurling slanders at our principled and justifiable stand clarified through the statement of the preparatory committee of the North side for a North-South joint conference that "talks between the authorities" must take a form of preliminary meeting for preparations for a North-South joint conference, the paper says:

If one confines oneself to inefficient "talks between the authorities" instead of choosing an effective and wide-range form of negotiation through which one can attain many things with less efforts, it will not be a sincere stance for dialogue for practically solving problems, we dare say. The South Korean rulers, while paying lip-service to exchange of mutual visits of people of different

strata, have dropped a curtain before North-South student talks and are doggedly opposing a wide-range form of negotiation which can be participated in by representatives of all parties, groupings and all strata including persons in power. This evidences that "dialogue" clamoured about by them is sham.

Although they try to pretend to be interested in dialogue with the outcries about "dialogue between the authorities", it is nothing but a deceptive scheme to conceal their stand against dialogue and reunification and prevent the influence of our proposal for a North-South joint conference and new policy of negotiation at home and abroad. As for "talks between the authorities" suggested by the South Korean authorities, it must be a form of a preliminary meeting for preparation for a North-South joint conference as we have already clarified in the statement.

We strongly urge the South Korean authorities again to accede without delay to our magnanimous proposal.

Students Attack Japanese Office in Seoul

SK1306105688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1050 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA)—More than 10,000 students and citizens turned out and staged a powerful anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and anti-"government" demonstration in Seoul on June 12, the day when the funeral of Pak Nae-chon, a student who burned himself to death in protest against the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-ugroup, took place, according to foreign press reports.

When the funeral procession was moving after a rally in front of the puppet city hall, the demonstrators surged like an angry wave toward the "Democratic Justice Party" headquarters surrounded by rings of riot police. When the riot police madly fired tear gas, the protesters answered with stone-throwing. The demonstrators shouted "Yankee go home" and "Down with military fascists."

The angry protesters attacked the "information office" of the Japanese Embassy and set a police truck on fire.

Police and students fought running clashes as the riot squads followed the funeral procession.

A foreign press report said:

Students denounced the South Korean "government" as military a dictatorship and called for creation of a people's republic.

"We are here to fight for liberation of the masses," said a student leader.

The speakers praised Pak Nae-chon, saying he died for the liberation of the South Korean people and reunification.

O Chin-u Returns From 'Rest' in PRC
SK1106042488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0419 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA)—O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, returned home on June 10 by plane after visiting the People's Republic of China and staying there for a rest.

He was met at the airport by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, Choe Kwang, alternate member of the political bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army, Colonel General Yi Pong-won, Lieutenant General Chang Pong-chin, other generals and officers of the KPA.

Also present at the airport were Wen Yezhan, Chinese ambassador to Korea, and his embassy officials and military attaches of foreign embassies here.

Yi Kun-mo Greets Afghan Prime Minister
SK1206081188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0806 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 12 (KCNA)—Premier of the Administration Council Yi Kun-mo sent a message of greetings to Mohammad Hassan Sharg on his appointment as prime minister of the Republic of Afghanistan.

Expressing the belief that the close relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will continue to strengthen and develop in the interests of the two peoples, the message wishes him good success in his responsible work for national reconciliation and unity and for the prosperity of the country. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Abdul Wakil on his reappointment as foreign minister of the Republic of Afghanistan.

UN Observer Speaks at Disarmament Session
SK1306050788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0457 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text]Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA)—Pak Kil-yon, chief of the DPRK Permanent Observer Mission to the United Nations, who is heading a DPRK delegation to the third special U.N. session on disarmament made a speech at the session on June 9, according to a report.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers it its noble duty for universal and complete disarmament to make positive efforts to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and extend it throughout Northeast Asia, he said, and went on:

Hence, the DPRK Government has already declared the zone north of the military demarcation line on the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone and took steps of banning the testing and production, shipment, stockpiling and passage of nuclear weapons in this zone.

At the same time, it put forward a proposal for phased mutual arms cut to create a favorable environment for the withdrawal of more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons and over 40,000 U.S. troops from South Korea, and initiated multinational disarmament negotiations to carry it into effect.

Noting that early this year the DPRK Government proposed to convene a North-South joint conference attended by the authorities, representatives of all the political parties and social organizations and people of all social standings in the North and the South, the speaker exposed the unreasonableness of the "proposal for talks between authorities" brought forward by the South Korean puppet clique.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities are truly interested in nuclear disarmament and detente, there will be no ground for them to turn against denuclearization on the Korean peninsula, he said, and stressed:

Originally, the United States finds no justification to keep a nuclear base in South Korea against the DPRK which has no nuclear arms.

The U.S. strategy on the Korean peninsula is characterized by its policy of freezing the division of Korea and having it recognized internationally so as to use South Korea, the last stronghold of it in Asia, as its strategic tool permanently.

Pak Kil-yon also exposed the U.S. imperialists' military provocations and war manoeuvres ever more stepped up in South Korea.

If the United States has the least political intention for nuclear disarmament, it should be manifested in such explosive regions as the Korean peninsula, he said, and declared:

Even though the nuclear weapons in South Korea were needed for its global strategy, the United States should accept the proposal for the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, in the spirit of the INF treaty, if it truly wants nuclear disarmament.

The DPRK, as one of the nuclear-free states which aspire after universal peace and security, believes that its efforts for disarmament conform to the goal and principles of the U.N. Charter and will be conducive to the efforts of the United Nations for universal and complete disarmament.

Terrorism Report Said 'Smear Campaign'

SK1306055188 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0538 GMT 13 Jun 88

["Despicable Smear Campaign; Commentary of NODONG SINMUN" —KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA)—Western press media are nowadays spreading false reports that a U.S. intelligence service detected a "big plot of terrorism" of the DPRK against the participants in the 24th Olympic games.

This is a groundless fabrication and despicable smear campaign against the DPRK, stresses NODONG SINMUN Monday.

The paper says in a signed commentary:

It is a habitual method of the Western bourgeois reptile media to provoke interest of people with a shocking yet false "news" and make money.

The point is that the source of that "information" was the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, the headquarters of the anti-communist propaganda and terrorism.

It is more than once that the U.S. CIA spread false reports against the DPRK at the instructions of the U.S. reactionary ruling circles.

By groundlessly slandering the DPRK, they aim to incite antagonism against the DPRK, frighten the South Korean people in the righteous anti-American, anti-"government" struggle and quell their struggle.

With such false campaign, they also intend to impair the authority of the DPRK, give a shot in the arm to the puppet clique getting ever more isolated and bankrupt, consolidate their colonial domination over South Korea and step up the "two Koreas" plot.

By spreading false reports about "plot of terrorism" of the DPRK, the U.S. imperialists try to conceal and justify their criminal military rackets under the pretext of "Olympic security."

The pronounced anti-DPRK campaign brings into bold relief the reckless and vicious nature of the U.S. imperialists who are rushing along the road of provoking another war in Korea, undisguisedly revealing their aggressive designs on Korea.

The United States must immediately stop the foolish anti-DPRK smear campaign and war preparation manoeuvres and accept our proposal for a North-South joint conference and proposal for a joint holding of the Olympic games.

South Korea

Further on U.S. Cultural Center Attack in Taegu

SK1306051588 *Seoul Domestic Service in Korean*
0400 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Another undesirable thing has happened:

At around 1150 this morning, three students threw homemade bombs and firebombs at the American Cultural Center in Taegu, Samdok-dong, Taegu, and were arrested by the police while attempting to break into the building.

KBS in Taegu is linked to this studio. Reporter Yi Hae-chong, what has happened?

[Yi] At around 1150 this morning, three students were arrested by police as they attempted to occupy the American Cultural Center in Taegu, located in Samdok-dong, Taegu.

The students, who are now undergoing police questioning on charges of attempting to break into the American Cultural Center in Taegu this morning, are identified as Kim Chin-ha, 22, a senior student at Taegu Teacher's College majoring in mathematics and chairman of a student body; Pak Se-su, 22, a junior student at Yonnam University majoring in law; and Pak (Chong-yong), 23, who graduated this year from Kyongbuk University, who is said to have majored in political science and who served as chairman of a student body at the university.

According to a police investigation, these students on 8 June formed a secret society called the Shockbrigade of Students in Taegu Regions for Saving the Nation. They are said to have worked out a detailed plan to try to occupy the American Cultural Center this morning. The students are said to have had advance on-site inspection and drew up a plan for the occupation. To scatter the police and security guards around the building, they made explosives—milk containers and empty tear gas canisters filled with chemicals—and used them to attack the American Cultural Center building this morning.

Two of the three homemade explosives went off with deafening sounds, but caused no significant damage. Also, the three firebombs, although they broke three windows on the third and fourth floors of the building and caused fire damage when they landed scorching part of the nameplate hung on the building, they caused no significant damage, and security guards quickly extinguished the fire.

The students laid in wait in an alley opposite the American Cultural Center before running toward the building's entrance, throwing firebombs and homemade explosives, shouting the slogan: "The United States that stands in the way of reunification of the divided fatherland, go away."

The police also confiscated from these students 20 leaflets that contained anti-U.S. slogans and an article entitled: To the citizens in Taegu and students who aspire for reunification.

Believing that these students, after witnessing their 10 June student talks dashed, attempted to occupy the American Cultural Center to attract public attention, the police are now looking for any force that might be behind the incident and exactly in what manner their crime was carried out.

Bombs Only 'Threatening Gesture'

SK1306082488 Seoul YONHAP in English
0816 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Taegu, South Korea, June 13 (YONHAP)—Three students attacked a U.S. Cultural Center with homemade explosives, firebombs and tear gas bombs in this southeastern provincial city Monday, but caused only minor damage.

The students from three different universities in Taegu were arrested by police guards immediately after they hurled three homemade explosives, three firebombs, and two tear gas bombs at the U.S. Information Service office downtown.

Two of the homemade explosives and one of the tear gas bombs went off after hitting the wall of the five-story U.S. Cultural Center building, but the others failed to explode, police said. Only two small windowpanes were broken.

One of the arrested students told local police that the homemade explosives he threw had a blast sound and were intended only as a threatening gesture. He said he made the explosives with chemicals, including nitric acid.

It was the fourth attack on U.S. facilities by student activists in recent months.

On June 10, tens of thousands of riot police firing tear gas blocked an attempt by thousands of students to march from Seoul to the border with North Korea for a meeting with their North Korean counterparts to discuss reunification of the divided Korean peninsula.

Police arrested 18 other students on June 11 for throwing firebombs at a South Korean government building in Seoul.

Student activists claim that the United States was responsible for the division of the Korean peninsula at the end of World War II.

Seoul Students Firebomb Japanese Embassy

OW1306002188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0002 GMT
13 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 13 KYODO—About 200 South Korean students hurled fire bombs and stones at the Japanese Embassy Cultural Center here Sunday evening during a funeral procession for a student who burned himself to death.

The fire bombs fell in a parking lot at the center and the stones broke dozens of window panes. No injuries were reported.

The students also hurled fire bombs and stones at a nearby police station and police vehicles.

The incident occurred as about 1,000 students and other people held a funeral procession for Pak Nae-Chon who died after setting fire to himself in an antigovernment protest Saturday.

Students Attack Government Building, Withdraw

SK1106110588 Seoul YONHAP in English
1054 GMT 11 Jun 88

[text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP)—Radical student activists attacked a main government building in this capital for a brief period on Saturday hurling firebombs at guards and chanting some activist slogans.

Police said a group of 26 students forced their way past building guards at a back gate of the integrated government complex in downtown Seoul. They occupied some of the third floor of the building, across the street from the U.S. Embassy, for about 20 minutes beginning 12:40 p.m.

The student protesters chanted such slogans as Let's achieve the South-North students' talks. Guards overpowered 18 attackers as the others fled, police said.

Nobody was injured in the government building attack, although some windows were smashed, and a police guard post and a car were blackened by flames and smoke caused by the firebombs.

The student action was mounted after riot police thwarted thousands of radical students on the previous day from mounting a march to start from Seoul university campuses to the truce village of Panmunjom located in the demilitarized zone.

Panmunjom is about 50 kilometers north of Seoul.

The integrated government complex houses the prime minister's office, the Foreign Ministry and other major government departments.

Meeting With USSR Ministers 'Likely' Next Week
SK1106011888 Seoul YONHAP in English
0107 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 11 (YONHAP)—A minister-level meeting between South Korea and the Soviet Union is likely to take place in Tokyo next week, a Japanese daily reported Friday.

SANKEI SHIMBUN reported that South Korean Home Affairs Minister Yi Chun-ku may meet a high-ranking Soviet official to ask the Soviet Union to dissuade North Korea from launching any terrorist schemes during the Seoul Olympics.

In a Seoul-dated story, the paper reported that the meeting between Yi and the Soviet official, who is in charge of public security and intelligence, is likely to occur during an Asia-Pacific ministerial conference on public order, which begins June 15.

Participants at the Asia-Pacific conference will exchange views on preventing terrorism during the Seoul Olympics.

If the high-level South Korean-Soviet talks materialize, they will be the first of their kind between the two countries which have no diplomatic relations.

The date of the meeting between Yi and the Soviet official, which is being arranged through an intermediary of the Japanese Government, has not yet been fixed, SANKEI reported.

Cuba's Olympic Participation 'Still Possible'
SK1106012688 Seoul YONHAP in English
0117 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Mexico City, June 10 (YONHAP)—Mario Vazquez Rana, president of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC), has said it is still possible that Cuba might participate in the upcoming Seoul Olympics.

Rana said efforts have been made to arrange for Cuba and North Korea to participate in the games, adding, whether Cuba will participate in the games or not will be determined between June 28 and 30.

I cannot say yet the efforts were successful, he said. Dialogues with North Korea are still going on.

Rana made the remarks while attending a reception here commemorating the 100-day mark before the Seoul Olympics begin. The games are slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

A record 161 nations have informed the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) of their intention to take part in the games.

He also said that he made contacts with Cuban leader Fidel Castro twice in the past two weeks.

Whether Cuba will participate or not depends on 'a man,' Vazquez added. If Castro decides to participate, the people of Cuba will participate in the games with happiness, but if Castro decides not to participate, they will not be unhappy with the decision.

North Expected To Attempt Olympics Disruption
SK1206025288 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 12 Jun 88 p 2

["Excerpts" from article on North Korean plans to disrupt the Seoul Olympics from article in July issue of Japanese magazine BUNGEI SHUNJU by Korean specialist Katsumi Sato]

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)—Upon returning home from a tour of the Soviet Union and East European countries in 1984, Kim Il-song scolded party leaders by saying, "I know the Soviet Union is more developed than us. But no one has ever reported to me that we are behind East European countries."

North Koreans keep quiet in the belief that if they report something contrary to what Kim Il-song and his son Kim Chong-il believe, they will be criticized.

Such a phenomenon is true not only for North Korean agents operating secretly in South Korea and Japan, but also with the so-called "Front of Korean Nationalism" which North Korea has reportedly established in the South.

The North Korean political system is such that "truth" can hardly reach Kim Il-song and his son. The two Kims and others in powerful positions make policies based on information quite apart from reality.

Once policies and goals are adopted this way and proclaimed by the leadership, lower-ranking party members blindly implement them to show their loyalty to Kim Il-song. Some of the good examples are the abortive raid on Chongwadae in January 1968, the bloody bombing in Rangoon, Burma, in October 1983 and the destruction of a KAL plane last November.

As Yim Chun-chu once said, North Korea is under the private ownership of Kim Il-song and his son Yim, who died last April, was a North Korean vice president.

Now, Let's review the reason why North Korea can not attend the Seoul Olympics.

North Korea has claimed that the Seoul Olympics is "an intrigue of South Korea and the United States to perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula."

The Pyongyang regime demanded the Soviet Union, China and other East bloc countries boycott the Olympics. However, those countries have decided to take part, making the forthcoming Games the largest in history.

North Korea claims South Korea is an American colony. The mass participation in the Olympics is international proof that North Korea's assertion is wrong.

The only option North Korea now has is to disrupt the Olympics.

North Korea may try to thwart the Olympics by:

- Triggering a war.
- Starting a large scale shooting incident in the truce zone.
- Destroying nuclear power plants to create a second Chernobyl.
- Creating social unrest in the South by assassinating top South Korean leaders, destroying Olympic facilities and committing other terrorism.

Theoretically, these methods are possible, but practically they will be virtually impossible in view of the tight antiterrorist measures being taken.

North Korea may also try to destroy a commercial aircraft as it did last November or kidnap leading Korean, Japanese and U.S. officials.

North Korea could dispatch a large number of agents to Japan to hire Japanese as their assistants or utilize the Workers' (Communist) Party network in Chochongnyon for terrorism.

U.S. Asks for USSR Help
SK1006234488 Seoul YONHAP in English
2333 GMT 10 Jun 88

[By Kim Yong-pom]

[Text] Washington, June 10 (YONHAP)—The U.S. Government has asked the Soviet Union and other countries to use their influence in an effort to ensure a peaceful and successful Olympiad in the South Korean capital of Seoul, the White House said Friday.

At the same time, the State Department expressed its confidence that the Seoul Olympics will be held successfully despite recent violent demonstrations in which radical students clashed with riot police in Seoul and other major Korean cities.

In a news briefing, White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said, we obviously are hopeful that the Olympics will go off without any demonstration or undue disruption.

We have raised this matter with the Soviet Union in asking them to use their influence and we have spoken to all countries which might have any influence to try to ensure a peaceful and successful Olympics in Seoul, Fitzwater said.

He added that the Olympics issue was raised by Secretary of State George Shultz in his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze which were held before the U.S.-Soviet summit in Moscow.

He said, however, that he does not know whether the issue was raised directly by President Ronald Reagan in his Moscow meetings with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

State Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley, declining to elaborate on the Olympics discussion between Shultz and Shevardnadze, said, the U.S. Government has been in touch with a number of countries on security for the Olympics.

She expressed deep concern over clashes between radical students and police in which a number of people were injured, but said, as for the Olympics or concern about them, we remain confident that they will take place successfully in the fall.

Oakley said, we have seen the press reports that a number of people were injured, at least one seriously, adding that, obviously, any of demonstration where people are hurt is a serious matter.

Japan Agrees on Olympic Security
SK1206015788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
12 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] Korea and Japan yesterday agreed to closely cooperate with each other for the security of the Seoul Olympics, the Foreign Ministry here said.

The accord was reached in a two-day meeting between relevant officials of the two countries held in Seoul on Friday and yesterday.

During the meeting, Korea called for the strengthening of security checks at Japanese immigration and customs offices as well as increasing information exchanges concerning pro-Pyongyang organizations and the Japanese Red Army, both branded as international terrorist groups.

Japan promised that it will beef up security check at the immigration offices of all harbors and airports for the next three months until the Olympics and strengthen the surveillance of anti-Seoul bodies.

Terrorist Data To Be Exchanged

SK1106041788 Seoul YONHAP in English
0408 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Japan have agreed to cooperate closely to ensure security for the upcoming Seoul Olympics by exchanging information on possible terrorist acts intended to disrupt the games.

The agreement came during the second round of talks Saturday between representatives of the two countries on Olympic security. The talks were held at the foreign ministry here.

The Korean side stressed the importance of immediate exchanges of information on international terrorists, including Japanese Red Army members, while also requesting the Japanese side to strengthen customs clearance and immigration checks at airports and harbors in Japan.

The Japanese side said it will organize an anti-Red Army conference and do its utmost to disclose any possible attempts to infiltrate into Korea from Japan using fake passports, according to the ministry.

The Japanese side also said it will carry out thorough checks at Japanese ports beginning in late June, adding that it will install 24 additional up-to-date X-ray detectors to locate any explosive materials at Narita and Osaka airports where flights bound for Seoul depart.

Foreign Minister Offers Plan at UN

SK1206012688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
12 Jun 88 p 1

[Report by THE KOREA TIMES correspondent Kim Tae-ung: "Minister Choe Offers 3-Stage Step Toward Disarmament; South-North Talks, Non-Aggression Pact, Negotiation on Technical Matters"]

[Text] United Nations—South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su suggested here Friday that disarmament on the Korean peninsula should be sought through an early resumption of inter-Korean talks, conclusion of a non-aggression pact and, finally, negotiation on concrete technical matters.

He put forward the "three-state approach" towards disarmament in his keynote speech at a U.N. disarmament conference.

He said, "Firstly, through an early resumption of dialogue and subsequent expansion of contacts and cooperation between the South and the North, we should build up mutual trust and confidence.

"Secondly, as an institutional arrangement for preventing the recurrence of hostilities, the South and the North should agree to conclude a nonaggression pact by which peace and stability on the Korean peninsula can be secured.

"Thirdly, the South and the North will then be able to enter into negotiation on concrete measures to achieve the goal of disarmament on the peninsula," he noted.

He then urged Pyongyang to respond positively to Seoul's proposal last June 3 for Cabinet minister-level talks between the two divided halves.

Calling attention to the fact that the Korean peninsula is one of the few areas facing acute military confrontation, Choe said, "We believe that reduction of tension and disarmament on the peninsula is feasible only through step-by-step measures to build mutual trust and cooperation between South and North Korea."

Along with the 155-mile Military Demarcation Line dividing the two Koreas, about 1.5 million heavily-armed soldiers confront each other, he noted.

He emphasized that for substantial and effective negotiation on disarmament between Seoul and Pyongyang, the creation of a suitable milieu for negotiation, such as the materialization of inspection and verification procedures, is the minimum requirement.

"Openness between our societies and a free flow of information are required from both sides before progress on disarmament can be made," he said.

Minister Choe said that Korea welcomes the ratification of the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces treaty by the United States and the Soviet Union, pointing out that the treaty has provisions for eliminating the medium-range missiles deployed in East Asia.

He then expressed hope that the two superpowers will continue to strive to achieve similar progress in strategic arms reduction as well.

Choe also declared South Korea's strong support for the multilateral disarmament negotiations being conducted in the United Nations for the purpose of achieving a comprehensive and complete disarmament.

He added that a convention prohibiting development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons should be concluded as soon as possible.

He reaffirmed President No Tae-u's firm determination to seek rapprochement with North Korea and improved relations with China and the Soviet Union.

"...our doors are always open to anyone who wants to talk with us, to improve relations with us and to cooperate with us," he declared.

On Thursday, North Korean ambassador to the international body, Pak Kil-yn, delivered a speech in which he suggested an establishment of a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula and Northeast Asian region and accused the United States of dispatching aircraft carrier to South Korea for the security of the Seoul Olympics.

Student Talks Now Planned for August

SK1106021488 *Seoul Domestic Service in Korean*
2200 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Their 10 June student talks having been dashed thanks to a strong police blockade, students gathered once again on the campus of Yonsei University last night after staging street demonstrations in various parts of Seoul and continued their sit-in throughout the night.

Reporter Yim Chang-kun is on the phone:

[Yim] Students who last night staged fierce street demonstrations in various parts of Seoul after a meeting to inaugurate a march held at Yonsei University on 10 June gathered once again on the university campus at about 2230 and continued their sit-in throughout the night.

More than 3,000 students who gathered in front of Yonsei University library last night denounced the police for having taken measures to completely block their 10 June talks and then vowed to make continued efforts to reunify the people separated in the North and South by joining forces with all of the democratic forces.

Designating the week beginning 8 August as a period of a great march traversing the national territory from one end to the other, the students put forward a proposal for another North-South student talk at Panmunjom on 15 August and for launching a campaign of collecting 10 million signatures to have the Olympics cohosted by the North and South. [passage omitted]

Three-Stage Plan for Dialogue Proposed

SK1106020088 *Seoul YONHAP in English*
0140 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] United Nations, New York, June 10 (YONHAP)—South Korea presented a three-stage formula Friday at the United Nations for the establishment of mutual trust between South and North Korea and disarmament on the Korean peninsula.

The three stages are building mutual trust and confidence, concluding a non-aggression pact, and beginning negotiations on disarmament.

South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su proposed the three-stage approach during a special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament, and also urged that North Korea respond positively to the proposal for minister-level talks between the two Koreas.

Firstly, through an early resumption of dialogue and subsequent expansion of contacts and cooperation between the South and the North, we should build up mutual trust and confidence, Choe said in his keynote speech.

He added that the South and the North should agree to conclude a non-aggression pact, by which peace and stability on the Korean peninsula can be secured.

The foreign minister said the two Koreas will be able to begin negotiations on concrete measures to achieve the goal of disarmament on the peninsula as the third stage of the step-by-step measures.

We believe that reduction of tension and disarmament on the Korean peninsula are feasible only through step-by-step measures to build mutual trust and cooperation between South and North Korea, Choe said.

Despite the recent positive development in East-West relations, the Korean peninsula is one of the areas facing acute military confrontation, he said.

Choe stressed that steps need to be taken to overcome mistrust and help build confidence between the two Koreas, pointing out that the Korean peninsula has been dominated for the past four decades by general mistrust between the South and the North.

He said that suspicion and hostility persist between the two Koreas even now, more than 30 years after the Korean war.

He also said that about one and a half million heavily armed soldiers confront each other along the 155-mile-long military demarcation line dividing the peninsula, adding that there are no contacts, no visits, no telephone calls and even no letters across the border between Koreans in the South and the North.

Establishment of mutual understanding and respect is a vital requirement, Choe said. This process involves engagement in dialogue, and initiation and expansion of contacts in all fields.

This is why we have continuously sought an early resumption of dialogue between the South and the North, the parties directly concerned, Choe added.

Choe said the South Korean Government gives top priority to the resumption of the South-North dialogue in all of its efforts to reduce tension and secure peace on the Korean peninsula.

Seoul has proposed various levels of inter-Korean dialogue, including an inter-Korean summit meeting and talks between the foreign ministers of the two Koreas as well as the proposal on June 3 by South Korean prime minister Yi Hyon-chae for South-North cabinet minister-level talks.

The foreign minister said South Korean President No Tae-u, in his inaugural address in February, expressed his firm determination to seek rapprochement with North Korea and improved relations with China, the Soviet Union and other countries with which South Korea has no diplomatic relations.

Our doors are always open to anyone who wants to talk with us, to improve relations with us and to cooperate with us, he said.

On the issue of establishing regional nuclear-free zones including Northeast Asia, Choe said that regional characteristics should be fully taken into account.

I believe that a proposal can be materialized when there is an agreement among all states concerned and when their genuine will to cooperate exists.

Also any unilateral announcement of disarmament or armed forces reduction should first be verified in an objective manner to establish international credibility, Choe said.

Without a foundation of confidence-building measures that create an atmosphere suitable for negotiations, any precipitous propositions for disarmament cannot be accepted as practical, but only can be construed as propagandist... and rhetorical, he stressed.

Paper Says Unification No Longer Rhetorical

SK1106021188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Jun 88 p 3

["News in Review" Column by city editor Chong Un-pong: "Unification Becomes Real Issue"]

[Text] Suddenly, people have found themselves engulfed in the controversy of national unification.

No doubt, all the nation will get carried away with this wave of enthusiasm touched off by activist students who daringly tried to charge their way to the truce village of Panmunjom for talks with North Korean students yesterday.

The torrent is so high that all other things appear to have gotten swept aside. People are even forgetful about the irregularities of former president Chon Tu-hwan and his family members as well as the work of getting at the truth of the so-called Kwangju incident.

Unification has become a real business of the nation. It is no more a rhetorical one. Government and opposition parties, which are so engrossed in the dirty power game, have not been well prepared for the issue of utmost importance.

In this regard, the students' move provided a good and sure moment for government and opposition parties to turn to the overriding unification issue.

Indicative of the change, President No Tae-u said in an interview with the HANGUK ILBO, sister paper of THE KOREA TIMES, he would support dialogue between south and north Korea students.

Although there is some reservation, it is a big change, if not Copernican one.

In a nutshell, the unification issue will be seriously tackled by the government and opposition parties hereafter. This will also worry the people who felt secure in the present establishment.

When it comes to the unification issue, the anti-Communist cause that has been advocated here since the birth of the Republic in the divided southern half of the peninsula has to take a low profile.

Already, the once staunch cause does not hold out as it did in the past. Society has evolved to the point where it is now permissive of even communism, if not totally accepting.

In a recent seminar sponsored by the government party, a professor argued that a Communist party should be allowed to exist provided that it is not aligned with outside forces, which no doubt means north Korea.

In another symposium of professors of sociology, the argument along the leftist line dominated.

People who have been inculcated to loathe communism are now perplexed at this rapid change. Some said, "I feel dizzy as if I were on a spinning top. After a period, the top will stop spinning and fall. Then, where I find myself, right or left over which I am very much worried."

Student force has done more than expected. Democracy is right on track. They have awakened the once dormant zeal for national unification. In some sense, student activists have provided a fresh shock to the nation.

It is hoped that the students find satisfaction in what they have achieved, leaving the remaining tasks to the government and the National Assembly, which are different in nature from the past.

The new government led by No is just about 100 days old. It should be given time to do. Whatever incantation, students are not the master of the nation. As a corollary, it is not desirable for the national unification issue to be left at the hands of the student activists.

Deplorable is how come it is for the government to have become the prisoner of activist students. [sentence as published]

Opposition parties who drew much on student activists during past elections are not any better. The opposition parties have no sway whatsoever over the activist students. They look wavering, pandering to the students.

Student activists have a sizable following not only among the general students but also in numerous social organizations especially dissident bodies, which is why the government cannot be forceful.

Current noisy development is a discouragement to the ordinary people who had thought that once violent student demonstration may subside with the installment of the new government formed democratically through direct popular vote.

Mixed Reactions Shown to Student Meeting
SK1106014788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 11 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] The reaction among social organizations to the banned Panmunjom meeting was mixed.

The Korean Federation of Education Association (KFEA) yesterday urged students to refrain from any reckless acts.

The Korean Bar Association (KBA) also asked students to act prudently in dealing with the unification issue.

The Korean Anti-Communist League sided with the KFEA and KBA. In a Thursday statement, the league said, "The issue of unification holds sway over the destiny of the nation. Therefore, it should be handled very carefully on the government-level."

The Korean National Council of Churches (KNCC), however, supported the meeting. In a statement, the KNCC said, "We acknowledge the proposal by college students for contacts and talks between south and north Korean students will contribute to realizing the unification of the divided Korean peninsula."

The statement further said, "Both the south and north Korean governments should be held responsible for their failure in materializing inter-Korean talks. We, hereby, urge them to resume immediately the talks which have been suspended for the past few years."

The National Coalition for Democracy in Chollanam-do expressed support for the June 10 student meeting.

In Taejon, about 5,000 people held a rally Thursday against the meeting. They criticized the meeting for hurting national stability.

Economic Groups Urge Students Caution
SK1106035188 Seoul YONHAP in English
0344 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP)—South Korea's major economic organizations urged students Saturday not to engage in hasty and excessive actions to take the initiative in the efforts to realize the reunification of the divided Korean peninsula.

In a joint statement on a movement by radical students to hold a meeting with their North Korean counterparts, the Federation of Korean Industries and four other major economic entities also called on the government to accommodate public opinions, including those of the students, on the reunification.

We understand the patriotism of the students in their efforts to take the initiative in the national reunification, but we cannot accept their excessive actions, the statement said.

Saying that it is not desirable to hastily try to promote an inter-Korean contact only for students without national consensus, the statement called on the nation to support the government's leading role.

Parties in Dispute on Reunification
SK1206013388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
12 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] A meeting of the Party leaders was rescheduled for Thursday, three days after the initial appointment, floor leader Kim Yun-hwan of the Democratic Justice Party said.

But it is uncertain whether the first meeting between DJP chairman Yun Kil-chung and the presidents of the three opposition parties would be held that day obviously because of differences in each party's stance on the unification issues.

The ruling party whip said that Kim Won-ki of the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy wanted to defer the original schedule to have a time to prepare for "fruitful talk."

A detailed agenda will be set in a preliminary meeting of the whips and it will be largely focused on ways of converging diverse ideas on the national unification through parliamentary activities.

PPD president Kim Tae-chung, however, called for a government apology for excessive suppression of Friday's students' push for talks with North Korean students, release of student detainees and presentation of concrete steps for unification.

He stressed that the three-point demand should be met prior to the opening of the DJP-proposed meeting of political leaders. The PPD president had particularly opposed Yun's presence at the talk between President No Tae-u and the three opposition party heads at Chongwado late last month.

The DJP took issue with Kim Tae-chung's unique analysis of radical unification theories, in a tersely-worded statement which the government party officials hoped would not affect the Yun-Kims meeting.

It charged Kim with "defaming the people" by addressing a PPD caucus that the "radical assertions on unification come out of preference by economically suppressed persons for the ruin of the country and their support of any form of unification."

Signature Drive for Cohosting Started
SK1206032588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 12 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] Radical students will make another attempt to hold a south-north student meeting at Panmunjom on Aug. 15.

Representatives of nearly 3,000 students met at Yonsei University yesterday and decided to push for the second inter-Korean student meeting at the truce village on National Independence Day.

Student leaders said they will begin a signature-gathering campaign for co-hosting the Seoul Olympics. The Games start on Sept. 17.

They also intend to collect lists of long-separated families.

Thousands of students spent Friday night on the campus or demonstrated late into the night after they were blocked from marching to Panmunjom for a meeting with their northern counterparts.

Some students unsuccessfully tried to enter Myongdong Cathedral, a focal point for antigovernment protesters. Riot police set up a heavy blockade around the church complex.

Violent clashes Friday, police said, left nearly 160 students and policemen injured.

Chon U-hung, 25, a theology major at Yonsei, was seriously injured when he was hit in the forehead by a tear gas shell at about 2 p.m. at the main gate of the university.

A student who fell from a three-story building in Hongje-dong while fleeing police broke one of his arms.

Seventy-three students were admitted to Yonsei Hospital. Police said 84 riot policemen were injured by firebombs and rocks.

The National Police Headquarters said 895 people, mostly students, were detained Friday. 812 were apprehended in the Seoul area, 41 in Munsan near Imjingak, 20 in Chonju, Chollabuk-do, another 20 in Masan and two in Pusan.

According to the NPH, 19,000 students from 57 colleges and universities held on-campus protests Friday in connection with the south-north student meeting.

Some 5,700 students also staged street demonstrations in Seoul, Kwangju, Chonju, Msan and Suwon, the NPH said.

U.S. To Discuss Revision of Agreement
SK1106034788 Seoul YONHAP in English
0336 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP) — South Korea and the United States will hold talks in Washington on June 13-14 to discuss the revision of a bilateral agreement on scientific and technical cooperation, the Foreign Ministry announced Saturday.

The two-day meeting will focus on protection of intellectual property, including the protection of confidential business information, dual-use technology, and disposition of invention rights, the ministry said.

Korea and the United States signed the agreement relating to scientific and technical cooperation in 1976. The Korean delegation at the meeting will be led by Chon Sun-kyu, director-general of the ministry's International Economic Affairs Bureau, while the U.S. side will be headed by Peter De Vos, deputy assistant secretary of state for science and technology support, the ministry said.

Army Chief on 'Antimilitary Behavior'
SK1206031288 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 12 Jun 88 p 3

["Outgoing Army Chief Lashes Back at Antimilitary Behavior"— KOREA HERALD headline]

[Text] Gen. Pak Hui-to, outgoing Army chief of staff, said yesterday that he personally has felt anger at "words and behavior denouncing and splitting the military" under the pretext of democratization.

"There should be no such tragedy as national collapse caused by internal troubles, not to speak of external aggression," Gen. Pak said in a change-of-command ceremony held at the Army headquarters.

Pak's remarks apparently targeted some opposition politicians and dissident figures who have often criticized the military's role in the birth of the Fifth Republic and in quelling the 1980 Kwangju uprising.

Opposition politicians used to attack the country's military during their stumping rallies in the presidential election last December and parliamentary elections in April, branding the government "a military-backed dictatorial regime."

Local newspapers and magazines also have occasionally carried stories and pictures featuring the brutality of the martial law troops during the Kwangju incident, since the government started to take fullfledged democratization steps in every field early this year.

"Our military could not have been 'shaken' since a majority of people, recognizing that the nation can enjoy freedom and prosperity thanks to the military, provided 'silent' support for them," Gen Pak said.

Yesterday's ceremony was to mark the retirement of Gen. Pak and inauguration of Gen. Yi Chong-ku as new Army chief of staff.

The ceremony was attended by key Korean defense officials and military leaders, including Defense Minister O Cha-pok, and foreign military attaches.

Pak is a 12th class graduate of the Korea Military Academy, and Yi a 14th class graduate of the state-run military institution nicknamed "East Point."

Pak's three-year term of service as Army chief of staff was to expire in December this year, but he was relieved of the position six months earlier.

No Defense Ministry officials would specify the reason why Pak left the post earlier. They just described the change as "a routine military reshuffle."

Observers presumed that the government might have wanted to give Yi an "opportunity" to serve as the head of the Army.

Gen. Yi, former commander of the Second Republic of Korea Army (SROKA), was to retire at the end of this month due to an age limit.

A native of Taegu, Gen. Yi graduated from Kyungpuk Hihg School.

In his inauguration address, Yi pledged to establish the "genuine image" of the military—the military to strike terror into enemies' hearts and to bring the nation national reunification and prosperity.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mahathir Rival Claims Ability To Revive UMNO
BK1006124588 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1010 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Kuala Perlis, June 10 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Former Malaysian Finance Minister Razaleigh Hamzah said he and his supporters have certain ways to revive the old UMNO [United Malay National Organization], declared illegal by the high court last February, following a legal suit brought up by dissatisfied members who alleged there were discrepancies in the party's last general elections.

He told reporters in this northern peninsular Malaysian State of Perlis coastal town, about 650 km from Kuala Lumpur, that the ways included the legal channel. But I will use other means if the legal channel fails, he added.

UMNO was the largest component party in the 13-member National Front Coalition that has ruled Malaysia since independence.

Following the court's decision and the de-registration of the party, efforts were made by many, including former Prime Ministers Tunku Abdul Rahman and Tun Hussein Onn to revive the party.

However, Tengku Razaleigh's faction, backed by Tunku Abdul Rahman and Tun Hussein Onn, failed to get their party, UMNO 88, registered. But, Prime Minister Dr Mahathir's faction was successful in getting their party, UMNO Baru (New UMNO) registered although initially it failed to register UMNO Malaysia.

Umno Baru is now in the process of recruiting members and garnering support from the Malays, although Dr Mahathir had implicitly said that certain ex-UMNO members whom he said had destroyed the party will not be welcomed by the new UMNO.

Tengku Razaleigh claimed that he and his supporters had been branded as traitors to the Malays and UMNO.

He said his own intelligence reports indicated that until the middle of last month only 65,000 people had applied to join UMNO Baru.

He said such a cold response towards UMNO Baru was not due to his supporters' efforts in explaining about reviving the old UMNO but because the people are not interested in the new party.

We cannot be faulted if this happened. Who are my supporters and I to stop the people from joining UMNO Baru, he said.

Singapore

Spanish King Arrives for Private Visit
BK1106112488 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] The king and queen of Spain arrived in Singapore this morning for a private visit. They paid a courtesy call on President Wee Kim Wee and Mrs Wee at the istana [palace]. A Foreign Affairs Ministry official said King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia were accompanied by a 16-member delegation. They leave tomorrow for an official visit to Australia and New Zealand.

Indonesia

Malaysia's Mahathir Arrives for Visit
BK1306093488 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0830 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Yogyakarta, June 13 (ANTARA/OANA)—Malaysian Prime Minister [PM] Mahathir Mohamed arrived here Monday for a 2-day working visit to Indonesia during which he will have 2-rounds of talks with President Suharto to further enhance the already good relations between the two nations.

Arriving with a number of ranking Malaysian officials and his wife, Siti Hasmah Binti Mohamed Ali, PM Mahathir was greeted at Adi Sucipto Airport here by President Suharto.

There was no state ceremony at the airport, and after being garlanded and introduced to Governor of Yogyakarta Sultan Hamengkubuwono IX and Vice Governor Sri Paku Alam VIII and cabinet ministers, the Malaysian leader and President Suharto proceeded to Gedung Agung presidential palace where they were to conduct their first round of talks. Their second round of discussions is scheduled for Tuesday.

Among Malaysian officials accompanying PM Mahathir during the visit are Foreign Minister Abu Hasan, Minister of Culture and Tourism Sabarudin, Commander of the Royal Malaysian Armed Forces Gen. Tan Sri Datuk Hashim, and Chief of the Royal Malaysian Police Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Haniff.

President Suharto, while greeting his Malaysian guest was flanked by Madam Tien Suharto, Minister/State Secretary Murdiono, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, Minister of Education and Culture Fuad Hassan, Minister of Tourism, Post and Telecommunications Susilo Sudarman, and Commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI) Gen. Tri Sutrisno.

Officials said that the two Southeast Asian leaders would discuss ways of enhancing further the already good relations between the two neighboring countries with talks covering wide-ranging bilateral, regional, and international issues.

A parallel meeting between their respective foreign ministers were expected to focus on Indonesia's plan to host the Jakarta informal meeting (JIM) on Kampuchea next month.

The officials also said that it has become customary for leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to hold informal meetings away from their bustling capitals and in more relaxed surroundings. President Suharto made a similar working trip to the southern Malaysian town of Johor Bahru in February 1987 during which the head of state held talks with PM Mahathir Mohamed.

While in Yogyakarta, the Malaysian leader would also visit the ancient Buddhist temple of Borobudur where he would watch the sunset. On Tuesday, after his second round of talks with President Suharto, he would visit the Bagong Kusudiarjo Cultural Center, the Affandi Art Museum and Gallery, and meet some Malaysian students attending universities here before flying back to Kuala Lumpur.

Briefs

1987-88 Exports

Indonesia's exports, spurred by a substantial surge of nonoil shipments abroad, increased by 31 percent in value to U.S.\$18.3 billion last fiscal 1987-88 (ended in March) from \$13.9 billion in 1986-87. Information Minister Harmoko said here yesterday [8 June]. Indonesia's foreign exchange earnings from nonoil exports surged by 43 percent to \$9.4 billion in 1987-88 from \$6.5 billion in the previous year, while those from exports of oil and natural gas rose 20.8 percent to \$8.9 billion from \$7.4 billion, he told newsmen after a limited cabinet meeting on economy which was presided over by President Suharto at Bina Graha. [Excerpt] [BK1306104488 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 9 Jun 88 p 1]

Laos

Soviet Special Envoy Arrives in Vientiane

Met at Airport

BK1106103088 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Vientiane, June 11 (OANA-KPL)—Boris Nikolaevich Chaplin, alternate member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, special envoy of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU CC, deputy foreign minister of the USSR and his delegation arrived here yesterday.

Meeting the Soviet delegation at the airport were Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee (LPRP CC), first deputy of its Foreign Relations Board and first deputy-minister for foreign affairs and other officials of the ministry.

Also present on this occasion were Yuriy Mikheyev, ambassador of the USSR to Laos and other personnel of the USSR Embassy.

Received by Kaysone Phomvihane

BK1106133588 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, this morning [11 June] received USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Comrade Boris Nikolayevich Chaplin, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and special representative of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During the meeting, Comrade Boris Nikolayevich Chaplin informed our party and state leader about the results of the summit meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and President Reagan that was recently held in Moscow. Both exchanged views on international and other issues of common interests.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane highly appraised the Soviet-U.S. summit and Soviet relations with foreign countries based on the new thinking of the CPSU that contributes to the cause of peace and progress of disarmament as well as to the improvement of the atmosphere in the international arena.

Present at the meeting on the Lao side were Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP CC Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister; Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP CC, chief of the office of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers; Comrade Khamphai Boupha, member of the LPRP CC and adviser to the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and Comrade Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the LPRP CC, first deputy chief of LPRP Foreign Relations Board, and first deputy minister for foreign affairs.

Present on the Soviet side were Comrade Yuriy Mikheyev, Soviet ambassador to Laos, and staff members of the Soviet Embassy.

Press Release Issued

BK1206135888 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 12 Jun 88

["Press release on the meeting between Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's representative"—date not given]

[Text] On the morning of 11 June, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the

LPDR, received USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Comrade Nikolayevich Chaplin, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and special representative of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the meeting, Comrade Chaplin briefed our party and state leaders on the results of the summit meeting between Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan, held in Moscow recently, and exchanged views with them on international and other issues of common interest to both sides.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane highly appraised the results of the Soviet-U.S. Moscow summit that benefited the cause of peace, responded to the hopes of peace movements around the world, paved the way to disarmament and to building a nuclear weapons-free world, and at the same time helped improve the atmosphere in international relations and move away from confrontation and towards the settlement of conflicts peacefully and cooperatively. Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane stressed that the Lao party, government, and people unanimously praise yet another victory of the Soviet Union's policy of peace that has mobilized and aided the forces struggling for peace in all parts of the world. The LPDR party and government fully support the Soviet Union's line of peace aimed at disarmament, particularly the reduction of nuclear weapons, which are a grave threat to the world. Generally speaking, the primary attitude of the policy of international cooperation of the CPSU and LPRP are correct and compatible.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and good understanding. At the end of the meeting, General Secretary Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane said that the LPDR party and government will do their utmost to help the cause of peace together with the Soviet people and fraternal socialist community, as well as all nations in the world who are fighting for peace, to build a world free of nuclear weapons, improve the atmosphere of international relations, and promote peaceful coexistence and cooperation.

International Interim Mekong Committee Meets

Phoumi Vongvichit Meets Delegates

*BK1106100888 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT
11 Jun 88*

[Text] Vientiane, June 11 (OANA-KPL)—Phoumi Vongvichit, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic received here yesterday afternoon more than 50 foreign delegates to the 27th session of the international interim Mekong committee.

Phoumi Vongvichit on this occasion expressed his thanks to the governments and international organizations for their assistance to Laos.

Acting president of the Republic hoped the cooperation between Laos and other nations as well as international organizations be strengthened for the mutual interest.

Session Closes 11 June

*BK1306104888 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT
13 Jun 88*

[Text] Vientiane, June 13 (KPL)—The 27th session of the international interim Mekong committee was closed here on June 11, after 4 days of working.

It was attended by 3 permanent members of the committee—Laos, Vietnam and Thailand—and more than 100 representatives from 25 countries and international organizations.

Dr. Somphavan Inthavong, chairman of the committee for the year 1988, described the session as a success.

Many countries and international organizations pledged to help Laos, Vietnam and Thailand to realize various projects in the countries and the contribution accounts to 16 million U.S. dollars in the next three to four years.

The 28th session will be held in Bangkok (Thailand) next year.

Nationwide Agricultural Conference Continues

Kaysone Phomvihane Speaks

*BK1006102888 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT
10 Jun 88*

[Text] Vientiane, Jun 10 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on June 9 delivered a speech at the nation-wide conference on agriculture, forestry and agri-cooperatives opened here since June 1.

In his speech, Kaysone Phomvihane pointed out the achievements, victories as well as the weak points in the framework of agriculture, forestry and agri-cooperatives in the past 12 years, particularly in the production of foodstuff, of livestock breeding. The reduction of forest destruction, the plantation of industrial trees, the building of material bases and the making use of scientific and technological progress and international aid to the Lao PDR in these fields.

In addition, he pointed out some new factors, new progress and new process of the development of agriculture, forestry agri-cooperatives as well as rural development and experiences drawn in the past 12 years of building of agriculture, forestry and agri-cooperatives.

Among others present at the conference were Politburo members, alternate Politburo members, secretaries, members and alternate members of the LPRP CC, ministers, deputy-ministers and representatives of mass organizations.

Outlines Agricultural Strategy

*BK1306104088 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT
13 Jun 88*

[Text] Vientiane, June 13 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on June 10 made a speech relating to the strategy on development of agriculture and forestry for the production of goods and building of cooperative alongside with new rural development from now up to the year 2,000.

The speech was delivered at the nationwide conference on agriculture, forestry and cooperatives which is under way here.

In his speech, Kaysone Phomvihane pointed out some necessary factors to turn natural agriculture and forestry in the country to the one which produces goods. And the production of goods should be carried out under the guidance of the party [and] government in various forms from low to high level.

He, on this occasion, urged local leading cadres and specialists to pay more attention to agriculture, to strive for 2-2.2 million tons of grain and foodstuffs, out of which 1.8 million tons are grain, and to strive to obtain an annual average yield of 400-450 kilograms of foodstuffs per capita in the year 1990.

By 2,000, the yield of grain in the whole country must reach about 2.5-2.7 million tons per year aimed at solving problems of grain and foodstuffs shortage. This must be done in connection with the limitation to and gradual cessation of slash-and-burn farming in order to protect environment. The renovation of agri-cooperatives should be carried out in connection with new rural development [plans] from now up to the year 2000 on the basis of developing potentiality of each region and locality, emphasized the general secretary.

Among others present at the conference were Politburo members, secretaries, and members of the LPRP CC together with ministers and deputy ministers.

Sali Vongkhamhao Presents Report

*BK1106142988 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 7 Jun 88*

[Text] Sali Vongkhamhao, member of the LPRP Central Committee [nonmention of Political Bureau as heard] and Secretariat and chairman of the State Planning Committee, presented a report this morning at the first national conference on agriculture, forestry, and cooperatives under the chairmanship of General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane. The report said that during the past decade or so, agriculture in our country has been considerably developed and expanded, in particular grain and foodstuff production. Our country formerly

spent over \$10 million to import food products from foreign countries. However, this problem has now been fundamentally solved. Sali Vongkhamhao said:

[Begin Sali Vongkhamhao recording] Our current total rice production exceeds that of 1976 by 86 percent, thus enabling us to achieve fundamental grain self-sufficiency. Farmers in some localities still have grains in stock. The production of agricultural crops is fairly successful. For example, coffee production increased by 92 percent, and tobacco three times. The number of cattle increased by 60 percent. A number of material and technical foundations has been established to facilitate the expansion of agricultural production. We have constructed centers for producing new crop and animal strains, medicines for animals, and expanded irrigation systems. We are capable of fetching water to 100,000 hectares in the rainy season and 32,000 hectares in the dry season. The acreage for dry-season rice cultivation is increasing every year. Agricultural cooperatives as well as intensive agriculture have been improved and further promoted. At present, 62 percent of farmer families in the country are members of agricultural cooperatives which operate on 55 percent of the land in the country. Agricultural contribution to the national revenue increases about 7 percent annually. To solve the food problem by 1990, we must immediately plan to effectively invest capital in agriculture and forestry branches, particularly in intensive agriculture in the major districts of Vientiane, Savannakhet, Champassak, and other provinces. We must make full use of our potential in terms of land and irrigation facilities, especially in the Vientiane area, and apply highly effective methods. We must carry out intensive agriculture through simple, acceptable techniques that do not require big investment. We must pay attention to the prevention of animal diseases and improve grazing areas to ensure that cattle are sufficiently fed all year round. We must encourage the people to raise animals that have been selectively bred step by step. We must study the structure and ratio between cultivation and animal husbandry so that we can rationally invest in these two areas. Up to this point, so as to solve the food and grain problems by the year 2000 as has been planned, we must increase our agricultural area by more than 500,000 hectares, for both cultivation and animal husbandry. The irrigated area must be doubled. Particularly, we must increase rice production by at least 2 tonnes per hectare.

Second [as heard], the present acreage must be gradually expanded, as financial conditions permit, to about 150,000 hectares. We must increase our rice production efficiency to 3 to 3.5 tonnes per hectare, a 1.8 or twofold increase. We must strive to improve our agricultural production so as to steadily improve the people's living conditions. By the year 2000, the grain production per capita must reach 450 to 500 kg, especially 410 kg for rice. Rice production must be increased up to 2.25 million tonnes on the basis of step-by-step reduction in shifting cultivation and eventual elimination of the

slash-and-burn type of agriculture. Meanwhile, production of other crops such as maize, beans, vegetables, and fruits must be increased. Animal husbandry must be aimed at increasing in the production of meats by 2.4 times compared with 1985. Each person must have 27 kg of meat for consumption each year. In the initial stage, total agricultural production will increase 3.3 times by the year 2000 as compared with 1985, or a 7 to 8 percent annual increase. Agricultural production must increase by as much as 60 percent of the total agricultural production. [end recording]

Philippines

Demonstrators Clash With Soldiers Near Clark
BK1106120888 Hong Kong AFP in English 1137 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Angeles, Philippines, June 12 (AFP)—Protesters clashed with club-swinging riot troops Sunday at the gates of a major U.S. military base in this city near Manila, leaving at least 15 people injured, witnesses said.

Violence broke out when a truck at the head of a march by some 3,000 left-wing demonstrators tried to ram through a phalanx of Filipino soldiers barring the main entrance of Clark Air Base, they added.

The truncheon-wielding soldiers charged into the crowd and the demonstrators counter-attacked by throwing stones, said journalists at the entrance, including an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent.

The witnesses counted at least 15 injured soldiers and demonstrators following the 10-minute melee.

The clash occurred as Manila and Washington continued discussions on the future of the bases agreement which expires in 1991, and as the Philippines celebrated its 90th anniversary of the declaration of independence against Spanish colonial rule.

The marchers, members of the left-wing New Nationalist Alliance (Bayan), were demanding the immediate dismantling of Clark and Subic Naval Base, the other major U.S. military installations in this former U.S. colony.

The truck carried effigies of President Corazon Aquino, the popular U.S. figure of Uncle Sam, nuclear weapons and right-wing vigilante groups.

The troops later allowed the demonstrators to continue with their protest.

Security Troops Put on Alert

BK1206141188 Hong Kong AFP in English 1326 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Manila, June 12 (AFP)—Security troops are on special alert after riot police battled with protesters at a U.S. military base north of here Sunday on the eve of President Corazon Aquino's week-long visit to Europe.

Mrs. Aquino led celebrations marking the country's 90th Independence Day Sunday with a tirade denouncing her foes while club-wielding soldiers guarding the main gates of the giant Clark Air Base charged a crowd of 3,000 anti-U.S. demonstrators.

The crowd fought back by throwing stones in a clash that left at least 15 troops and protesters injured, witnesses said.

The marchers, members of the left-wing New Nationalist Alliance (Bayan) were demanding the removal of U.S. military bases from the Philippines. They provoked the 10-minute melee by ramming a truck carrying effigies of Mrs. Aquino and Uncle Sam through a military phalanx, witnesses said. [passage omitted]

Militia Leader Killed Near Clark Air Base

OW1106104388 Tokyo KYODO in English 1015 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Angeles, Philippines, June 11 KYODO—Communist rebels gunned down Saturday morning a civilian militia leader near the sprawling Clark Air Base in this city.

Pedro Capulong, 60, was shot by six members of the Mariano Garcia Brigade of the communist New People's Army (NPA) while he was sweeping his yard in the village of Sapang Bato adjacent to a perimeter fence of the base.

In a telephone message broadcast by a local radio station here, brigade spokesman Aryel Miranda said Capulong was responsible for the death of three youth activists here four years ago and was meted "revolutionary justice."

The group was also responsible for the killing of a Filipino of American ancestry and three Americans, two of them U.S. Air Force men assigned at the base, in October last year.

The attack served as a warning against further U.S. support to the government of President Corazon Aquino.

The militia leader was the fourth victim in the past week of NPA "Sparrow units," the popular name of rebel hit squads who are known for their swift attacks and escape.

Meanwhile, the military reported that four members of the Civilian Home Defense unit in nearby Mabalacat Town were disarmed by guerrillas last Thursday but left unharmed.

Mangalpus Defends Higher Bases Compensation

HK1106044888 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus has defended the Philippine demand for a higher compensation for the U.S. bases in the country. He said that the strategic importance of Clark and Subic bases cannot be surpassed by any U.S. facilities in other countries.

This was Manglapus' reaction to a policy statement made by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Armitage before the U.S. Congress about the importance of Israel and Egypt as America's valued cornerstones. Armitage said that because of this, it was only proper for the two countries to obtain more aid from the United States.

Manglapus departed for Malaysia yesterday.

Speaker Mitra Calls for Dismantling Bases

HK1306055788 *Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE*
in English 13 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. strongly batted yesterday for the dismantling of the U.S. military bases in the country, saying its continued presence here has hampered efforts of the Filipino people to attain true freedom and liberty.

"The bases have to go. They are here not for our own benefit but for the interest of the United States," Mitra told a crowd of about 3,000 in his Independence Day speech at the Bonifacio Monument in Caloocan City.

Mitra said the installation of the bases have been one of the stumbling blocks in the country's pursuit for freedom as it has turned the Filipino people dependent on American aid for survival.

"Our minds were conditioned to think that the bases are here for our own good, which is not true. It has only taught us to become dependent on the United States and to believe that big brother America is the source of all the graces we receive," Mitra said.

Editorial on U.S. Official on Antinuclear Bill

HK1306055588 *Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE*
in English 13 Jun 88 p 4

[Editorial: "The U.S. and Our Constitution"]

[Text] Not that we have reason to complain, but we are hard put to follow the logic of U.S. Deputy Chief of Mission Ken Quinn when he says that if the Philippine

Congress approves a bill banning nuclear weapons in the country, there can be "no security relationship" between the Philippines and the United States.

So far as we can understand the web of security ties between our two countries, there is nothing in the letter of the agreements that says the relationship will stand or fall on the freedom of the United States to base nuclear weapons in the Philippines. In the one agreement that relates specifically to mutual security—the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Mutual Defense Pact—it is plain in the texts as well as in the story of its writing that the two countries were talking not about nuclear warfare, to which the Philippines could hardly contribute, but about conventional forms of aggression by any country against either of the signatories. In the Military Bases Agreement, there is considerable leeway for the U.S. to base whatever weapons they like in the facilities, but that agreement, from the beginning and especially now, has related more to U.S. defense interests and not to those of the Philippines. The quid pro quo for the bases, of course, has been helpful to the arming of the Philippine military, but it is only by roundabout logic that we arrive at the centrality of nuclear weapons to RP-U.S. security relations.

What Mr. Quinn is really saying in short is something very blunt: if you don't allow us to base nuclear weapons in your territory, we will never completely our security pact. You will be totally on your own. The nuclear weapons are the price you pay for American protection.

Here, as nowhere else, we get a clear idea that the bases in Clark and Subic are useless to the United States without the right to base nuclear weapons within them. All the U.S. talk about neither confirming nor denying the presence of such weapons was just that—talk.

But given this American no-nonsense position, we must now wonder why the U.S. did not sever security ties outright when the Philippines approved its new Constitution, which explicitly bans nuclear weapons from its territory. We can only interpret this to mean that the U.S. all this time has believed that we Filipinos were going to be hypocritical about the provision.

The conclusion that follows from this is distributing. For even if it could be assumed that the present government would be willing to mothball the provision, the logic of the U.S. demand means that future Filipino governments should be willing to do the same or that the U.S. should take steps to ensure a Filipino leadership ready, willing and able to put aside the Constitution for the sake of American interests.

All this is mind-boggling, but we must now digest the message. U.S. interests stand in direct opposition to the Philippine Constitution. We must either live without American Largess or go back to the drafting table.

Aquino Speech on Signing Land Reform Bill
HK1006084188 Manila Radio Veritas in English
0813 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Speech by President Corazon Aquino after signing into law the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program Bill in the Ceremonial Hall at Malacanang Palace 10 June—live]

[Text] Senate President Jovito Salonga, Speaker Ramon Mitra, distinguished members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, fellow workers in government, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen:

I have just signed into law the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program [CARP]. This act, I hope, will end all the acrimony and misgiving of the contending parties to the program and unite the nation behind the effort to make agrarian reform a success in our country.

Every side has been respectfully heard. Few measures have been as rigorously scrutinized and discussed as this program has been by representatives of the people and by the people themselves.

It was my intention from the start to assign the substantive portions of the program to those who would be most affected and therefore, most informed about them, the people themselves through their elected representatives.

I should hope that now the various interests in the land will be able to work together to achieve the twin goals of the program, a radical leap in agricultural productivity and therefore, a significant contribution by the agricultural sector to Philippine progress and the uplifting of the Filipino masses from their ancient poverty.

Let us see the program not as a taking of property from some and a giving of it to others, but rather as a way of liberating the hitherto oppressed energy and creativity of the nation for the material uplifting of the many and the prosperity of all.

The division of lands that the program will gradually implement merely sets the stage for the more important task ahead: Turning the land to its most productive use, achieving as a first objective at least, a permanent self-sufficiency in food for our country.

The stewardship of the land that the landlords were said to have neglected shall now pass as the law is implemented, to the tillers. That stewardship should weigh as heavily on the many as it did on the few. The same bottomline applies to them: The widest use of the land for the greatest generation of wealth for themselves and for the entire nation.

The main responsibility for the implementation of the program lies with the Department of Agrarian Reform. But I expect all the other departments, the entire apparatus of government, civil and military, to be as deeply involved and as committed to its success.

I will not tolerate disputes over jurisdiction, jealousy over turf to derail this program. Agrarian reform is now a legal reality and it will be around as a compelling obligation long after I have changed those who fail to do their part.

The law itself in the equal emphasis it puts on support services for the success of the program underscores the necessity of cooperation on the part of all departments.

Agrarian Reform Secretary Juico is hereby instructed to prepare his department and to advise all the other departments to prepare themselves for the meeting of the PARC [Philippine Agrarian Reform Committee] which I shall convene upon my return.

Incidentally, the PARC did meet an hour and a half before we started the signing of the agrarian reform bill.

I would like to express my congratulations to the Congress for the work it has done. The task, of course, is far from complete. This is only the beginning, and the greater part that remains requires the cooperation of the president and the Congress. Let me en always believed was the basic justification for agrarian reform. Beyond the justice of giving land to the landless tiller, this is the means by which we shall truly achieve the independence that we will celebrate on Sunday.

Incidentally, if I may be allowed, I would like to wish a very happy birthday to Senator Neptali Gonzales. [applause]

Thank you very much and good afternoon to all of you.

Aquino Speaks at National Day Celebration
HK1206095888 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in English 0842 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Speech by President Corazon C. Aquino during the celebrations marking the 100th anniversary of Philippine independence at the Quirino grandstand in Luneta Park in Manila—live—passages within slantlines in Tagalog]

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel, Chief Justice Pedro Yap, Secretary Luis Santos, your excellencies of the diplomatic corps, fellow workers in the government, honored guests, /my dear countrymen./

We first took the road of nationhood and democracy 19 years ago. It did not take long for us to lose our ways. Those who tried to pick up the trail of true nationhood

found only martyrdom. There is no easy road to nationhood and enjoying democracy and the road signs have been erased or confused by those who do not want us to complete the journey.

Today we recall those who sacrificed to help us find our way and rededicate ourselves to continue their search and undertake their sacrifices.

We cherish their memory and acknowledge with gratitude the sacrifices they made on the altar of country and democracy.

This year, we begin the daily decade of nationalism in hopes that we may celebrate June 12, 1998, the centennial of independence, as a nation fully free at last.

Free from the threat of renewed tyranny, free from poverty, ignorance, homelessness and conflict.

We got rid of the first, we applaud the initiative towards peace abroad taken by the superpowers and toward peace at home taken by your government.

Congress is about to pass a bill mandating generic labelling of drugs, making them more accessible to our people.

On Monday, next week, 11 million children will enter our public schools system, the largest number in our history and for the first time, all public high schools will be free.

Last Friday, I signed into law the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program. Now, the stage is set for a revolution in agriculture productivity and greater social justice for our people in the countryside. More wealth and a fairer distribution of that wealth are the twin goals of the program.

Today, I am announcing the reduction of interest rates for housing loans of P60,000 and below. Interest rates are reduced from 9 percent to 6 percent. [applause] For new loans of P90,000 and below, from 12 percent to 9 percent. [applause] One billion pesos has been allocated for this program.

As we begin our ten year march to full nationhood let our steps be guided by the great star of nationalism and our bodies and souls be emboldened by the spirit that moved our forebearers and their noble sacrifices.

We cannot afford to rest. We cannot lag in our efforts. The goal is distant and recedes with every lessening of our resolve and our exertion.

There are forces at home and abroad that seek to keep us weak, poor, and subservient. If they succeed, the fault will not be theirs but ours.

/The achievement of true democracy is with us. [applause] We could say that our struggle for the future is the history of our country. We are faced with many trials, and we are responsible for the making of our future history. I challenge you to take part in the exceptional making of our history.

/In June 1898, the Filipinos started their 100 years struggle for freedom and unity and the end to this long journey is nearing. We would welcome this end with much pride so that the struggle put up by our ancestors will not be wasted. We must take care of the freedom they coveted and fought for, which we now enjoy. We have only a decade to finish, continue what have been started by our ancestors and unidentified heroes. We need to carry on and let us not succumb to defeat. Let us start from the last part toward the attainment of our main goal, a true democracy.

/Thank you, and good afternoon to everybody./ [applause]

Ramos, De Villa Give Assurances to Aquino
HK1106063688 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Two members of the government's three-man caretaker committee have given assurances on the country's safety and stability during the president's 6-day visit to Europe.

Defense chief Fidel Ramos and Armed Forces chief General De Villa told the president that the government is in complete control of the country's peace and order situation. They also dismissed the possibility of trouble being created by former Colonel Gringo Honasan during the president's absence. They said the military and police can contain any problem that may arise.

Gen De Villa said that Honasan no longer poses a threat to the country's security because his following had dropped tremendously.

Armed Forces Chief Comments
HK1306021688 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 June 88

[Text] Armed Forces Chief General Renato de Villa assured the people that the military will be on full alert during President Aquino's trip to Europe. He said that the military will not allow any foolishness to happen. Security forces in Metro Manila have been reinforced and there will be no troop movements during the president's absence. All security approaches to Metro Manila in the south will be secured by the Army's counter-terrorist brigade. These approaches include the coastal road to Cavite, and the Tunasan and (Susanna) Heights toll gate at the South Expressway.

The presidential party is scheduled to leave at 7 this morning and will be back on June 19.

President Aquino Departs on European Trip

HK1306010088 Hong Kong AFP in English 0055 GMT
13 Jun 88

[Text] Manila, June 13 (AFP)—Philippine President Corazon Aquino left here Monday for her first visit to Europe.

Mrs. Aquino was due to address the annual conference of the International Labor Organization (ILO) in Geneva Tuesday before making official visits to Berne and Rome, followed by an audience with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican.

ILO Address To Cover Human Rights

HK1306022088 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 12 June 88

[Text] President Aquino will talk of her government's adherence to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the restoration of workers' rights, and the enhancement of social justice in the Philippines when she addresses the international labor conference of the International Labor Organization [ILO] tomorrow. Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon said the president will also talk of the country's Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program. He said the president's address would be an opportunity to tell them what the real score is, in the wake of slanted reports by some foreign media of alleged political and civil rights violations in the Philippines. Drilon noted that there is a deliberate and concerted effort by some sectors to embarrass the government in connection with the president's ILO address. Drilon reiterated that it was not the government's policy to tolerate human rights violations. He also cited the existence of a constitutional body tasked to look into these violations. He expressed confidence that the government would overcome all charges levelled against it before the international labor conference.

Gives Europe Departure Speech

HK1306083288 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Slantlines denote passage in English]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino left this morning for a week long visit in Europe where she is slated to address the ILO conference in Geneva, Switzerland. The president is expected to reaffirm the Philippine Government's commitment to the International Declaration of Human Rights, restoration of workers' rights as well as the promotion of social justice in our country.

Accompanying the president on her trip are Agrarian Reform Secretary Philip Juico, Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno, Trade Secretary Jose Concepcion Jr, Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme, Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez and Cabinet secretary Jose de Jesus.

Here is the president's departure message:

[Begin Aquino recording] /I leave for Switzerland and Italy to reaffirm our friendship with these countries and with Europe as a whole, and to bring to them a correct image of our country and a just appreciation of what we are all trying to do.

/I shall speak before the ILO, the center of international labor, and to European industries. [Words indistinct] to find ways by which we can cooperate in hastening the recovery of our economy.

/We held a successful conference of newly-restored democracies without incidents. Now, I leave for abroad without one speculation about the stability of government. No one seriously doubts anymore the return of democracy in our country. The conference has just been [words indistinct]. The country is in good hands and I shall never really be away because all my efforts will continue to be dedicated and committed to the greater welfare of our people/.

Please pray for the success of my trip and I shall be back on Sunday. [end recording]

That was an excerpt of President Aquino's message before she left for Switzerland this morning. She is expected to arrive in Geneva at 12 midnight, Philippine time, and on Tuesday, she will address the ILO convention. While she is away, the entire Armed Forces is placed on red alert.

Gunmen Fail To Free Marcos Supporter

BK1106074888 Manila PNA in English 1356 GMT
11 Jun 88

[Text] Manila, June 11 (OANA/PNA)—Pandemonium broke loose inside the Philippine Constabulary headquarters in nearby Quezon City when renegade troops tried to free early Saturday a detained retired Army officer.

Alert Constabulary troops, however, foiled the attempt staged by some 20 hooded gunmen to bail out former Special Forces Colonel Orlando Dulay from his heavily-guarded stockade.

Constabulary Chief Maj. Gen. Ramon E. Montano said guards fought the raiders in a two-minute gun battle, but no one was wounded or killed.

Dulay, a former governor of Quirino Province, north of here, has been detained for charges of murder, frustrated murder and some election-related offenses.

Montano said the attackers escaped bringing with them 24 American-made ArmaLite rifles they earlier scooped up from the camp's armory.

The guns, he said, were supposed to be distributed to Dulay and other detained renegade soldiers in their planned escape.

Montano said 159 soldiers are confined at the stockade, most of them figuring in the Aug. 28 coup attempt last year.

The Constabulary was earlier tipped off that so-called "Black Forest Commandos," composed of bodyguards of the ousted President Ferdinand Marcos, would try to free Dulay from his detention cell.

Montano said he immediately alerted his troops and deployed them in various strategic places around the camp.

At early dawn Saturday, while Montano was talking with some of his officers in his office, they heard gunfire coming from the stockade.

It turned out that camp sentinels had challenged the hooded gunmen who tried to enter it.

The shooting, he added, prompted the raiders to withdraw towards two waiting vehicles—a van and a car—parked near the camp adjacent to the stockade.

The two vehicles sped off and were lost.

Dulay, a known Marcos loyalist, has been detained since his rearrest last year upon arrival at Ninoy Aquino International Airport from the United States.

He was first detained in 1986 but later escaped and fled to the U.S.

Military on 'Double Alert'

*BK1106075188 Manila PNA in English 0735 GMT
11 Jun 88*

[Text] Manila, June 11 (OANA/PNA)—The military has placed its troops in northern Philippines on "double alert" following reports that extremist forces would disrupt Sunday's national independence day celebration.

The number of military camp guards was doubled and all incoming visitors and vehicles would be thoroughly inspected.

Soldiers in full-combat gear have been deployed in many areas in the region and checkpoints were set up in strategic places.

Deputy Regional Commander Colonel Agerico Kagaoan said he has directed security forces to exercise utmost courtesy in inspecting motorists and in dealing with law-abiding civilians.

Under a "double alert" status, military personnel are not allowed to go on pass or furlough, must stay in camps day and night and in full combat-ready. [as received]

In addition, all security measures, specially in military installations, are doubled.

Constabulary spokesman Lieutenant Francis Duque said some followers of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos and other extreme rightwing forces planned to stage "sneak attacks" on some military camps and government installations.

Early Saturday, soldiers foiled an attempt of some 20 hooded renegade soldiers to free detained retired Army Colonel Orlando Dulay from the constabulary stockade in suburban Quezon City.

Dulay, a Marcos loyalist, has been detained for murder charges and election-related offenses.

Officer Warns of More Attacks

*OW1206130288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1039 GMT
12 Jun 88*

[Text] Manila, June 12 KYODO—A renegade officer loyal to ousted President Ferdinand Marcos admitted Sunday that his group was involved in Saturday's raid on a military camp armory and warned they will stage "more and more lightning raids."

In a press statement distributed to news agencies here, former Philippines Constabulary (PC) Lt. Col. Reynaldo Cabauatan refuted the military's claim that the attack by his "Black Forest Commandos had failed because a Marcos ally jailed for murder was not freed from his cell.

About 20 armed men wearing black ski masks ransacked an armory in Camp Crame, the PC Headquarters, at dawn Saturday and tried to storm the camp's stockade where former Special Forces Commander Rolando Dulay and other soldiers involved in coup attempts are being detained.

Cabauatan said the raiders' mission was only to empty the camp and not to free Dulay, who has been in detention for the killing of four people who campaigned for President Corazon Aquino during the 1986 presidential polls.

"From my vantage position, I can say with certainty that the Crame raid could have wiped out an appalling number of soldiers because they were just sitting ducks when the raiders rushed in, but killing brothers-in-arms was not their mission," he said.

More Raids on Camps Vowed

*HK1306055388 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 13 Jun 88 pp 1, 10*

[Text] Renegade soldiers loyal to former President Marcos yesterday claimed responsibility for the raid on the armory of a non-combatant unit at Camp Crame last Saturday but denied that the raid was an attempt to free former Quirino Gov. Orlando Dulay.

The group, calling itself the Nationalist Army of the Philippines [NAP], led by dismissed Maj. Reynaldo Cabauatan, described the raid as a "total success" because no soldiers were killed.

In a statement sent to newspapers and news agencies, the NAP also vowed to conduct similar lightning raids on military installations.

Some 20 masked men in black uniforms raided the armory of the PC brass band and took at least 24 high-powered firearms before escaping in a hail of gunfire from the watchtower of the PC stockage. One of the weapons fell in their escape.

Cabauatan, leader of the Manila Hotel takeover in July 1986, said in the statement that the raiders could have wiped out an "appalling number" of soldiers because they were "just sitting ducks" when they arrived.

"But killing brothers-in-arms was not their mission," said Cabauatan. "Neither was it their mission to free Colonel Dulay and his companions. Their mission was to empty the camp armory with high-powered weapons and on this the mission was a total success."

Dulay, a rabid Marcos supporter, is facing charges for the murder of supporters of President Aquino during the 1986 presidential snap election. He escaped from detention at Camp Crame and fled to the United States in 1986, but was forced to return to Philippines when his visa expired. He was arrested upon arrival at the airport.

Constabulary agents, meanwhile, recovered yesterday the white van believed used by the raiders and have started investigating 15 PC soldiers suspected of having helped the armed men.

"We presume that a lot of their followers are with the MP company," PC chief Maj. Gen. Ramon Montano told Malacanang newsmen. "But I am very sure that they have one or two sympathizers within the PC-INP staff."

The PC Criminal Investigation Service has also started grilling the duty of the PC band who were present when the hooded armed men staged the raid.

C2C Ricardo Fajardo and a civilian were both taken in for questioning by the CIS to explain why the renegade soldiers were able to enter the PC band headquarters and run off with the guns.

Montano said Cabauatan has the capability to organize a resistance force. "He has the means, he has the people and he himself was a Special Forces training commander before. Talagang hard-line Marcos 'yan. [He is a real Marcos hard-liner.]"

In another interview, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Renato de Villa said they were not even sure if the Camp Crame Armory was really ransacked.

He said there are more than 100 firearms in the armory, and he found it puzzling that the raiders took only 24.

He added that Cabauatan's group "can create similar incidents, but certainly they cannot force the break-up of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] or the downfall of this government. No way."

Asked about President Aquino's reaction when she learned about the incident, de Villa said: "She asked what really happened. Was anybody hurt? Did you get anyone of the raiders? I told her I'm sorry, pero wala [but none was arrested.]"

NPA's European Trainers Charged With Murder
BK1106104588 Manila PNA in English 1018 GMT
11 Jun 88

[Text] Manila, June 11 (OANA/PNA)—Murder and kidnapping charges were filed Friday against three captured foreigners suspected of aiding communist guerrillas in northern Philippines, military spokesman Colonel Hernani Figueroa said Saturday.

Figueroa said the military has evidence, including film clips, showing the foreigners—two Europeans and a naturalized Filipino—training rebels of the New People's Army (NPA), the armed forces wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines.

Charged by the military before a court were Klaus Schmidt, a West German and a member of the National Council of Churches, Stellan Hermanson, a Swedish freelance journalist, and Antonio Bosch, a naturalized Filipino of Spanish-German lineage.

Foreign press reports quoted Swedish authorities as saying that Hermanson was formerly president of the Young Communist League in that European country.

Quoting eye-witnesses, Figueroa said the three joined several guerrilla operations against security forces in the rebel-infested Bondoc Peninsula in Quezon Province, north of here.

Witnesses, some of them rebel surrenderers, also told the military that the three were with a rebel group who raided Quezon Province's San Francisco town last Feb. 12 killing a police officer and a policeman and wounding two others.

The rebels also held hostage two Constabulary soldiers and ransacked the town hall of its property, including 13 American-made rifles, one grenade and one rifle grenade.

The fate of the two captured soldiers remains unknown up till now.

The guerrillas escaped on board several commandeered passenger vehicles and buses.

In one of the photos confiscated by Army troopers from the foreigners, Hermanson was carrying a point 30 caliber machinegun inside a rebel camp.

This boosted military claims that foreign journalists were conniving with rebels, Figueroa said.

The military also found that Schmidt's and Hermanson's passports were fake, he added.

The two Europeans and their naturalized Filipino companion were nabbed Thursday in Quezon Province's Macalelong town by troops of the Army's 201st Brigade.

They have been allowed to consult lawyers while under tactical investigation by the military.

Colonel Figueroa said the Swedish and West German Embassies in Manila were already informed of the arrest of Hermanson and Schmidt.

Military Rejects Embassies Request

*BK1106113888 Manila PNA in English 1036 GMT
11 Jun 88*

[Text] Lucena, Philippines June 11 (OANA/PNA)—Military authorities thumbed down here Saturday the plea of two European embassies in Manila for the release of a West German and a Swedish [as received] captured Thursday by Army soldiers on suspicion of training communist rebels.

Southern Luzon Regional Commander Brigadier General Alejandro Galido said the two—West German Protestant minister Klaus Schmidt, 52, and Swedish freelance reporter Stellan Hermansson, 31—would continue to be detained "until the conclusion of their investigation."

Friday, the military filed murder and kidnapping charges against the duo and Antonio Bosch, 46, a naturalized Filipino of German ancestry.

They were reportedly with a group of communist rebels who attacked a town hall in Quezon Province, north of here, last February 12, killing two policemen and wounding two others.

They also took hostage two Constabulary soldiers and ransacked the town hall of its property, including guns and ammunitions.

Gen Galido said the request for the release of Schmidt and Hermanson was relayed by Eha Arg, second secretary of the Swedish Embassy, and Hansjon Haber, secretary for cultural and press affairs of the West German Embassy.

In a meeting with the two diplomats here Saturday, Gen Galido told them that Schmidt and Hermansson would be held until the conclusion of their investigation.

Galido also assured them that Schmidt and Hermansson would be given adequate safety while in military custody.

NPA Spokesman Deny Ties

*HK1306040088 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0200 GMT 13 Jun 88*

[Text] A communist rebel spokesman has denied reports that the two Europeans arrested by the military were responsible for the training of Filipinos in guerrilla warfare skills. The spokesman who identified himself as Ka [Comrade] Roger said that his group has no foreign trainer, and said that their warfare skills were taught by their own veteran fighters. Ka Roger made the denial through a two-way radio from an unidentified hideout in a mountainous area south of Manila.

Klaus Schmidt of Cologne, West Germany, and Stellan (Olof) Hermanson of Stockholm, Sweden were arrested by the military in a counterinsurgency operation, and the two are now facing kidnapping and murder charges.

Thailand

PRC Envoy on War Reserve Stockpile Proposal

*BK1106094988 Bangkok XIN ZHONG YUAN RIBAO
in Chinese 11 Jun 88 p 16*

[Text] PRC Ambassador to Thailand Zhang Dewei last night reaffirmed that China will go all out and do its best to benefit the prosperity, security, and peace of Thailand and this region. He made the remarks at a reception held at the PRC Embassy in honor of Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, leaders of Overseas Chinese organizations, and personalities of various circles on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Thailand.

Answering reporters' questions, Ambassador Zhang Dewei said that if the proposal for establishing a Chinese war reserve stockpile in Thailand does materialize, China will try to make constructive contributions to security, stability, and peace, especially the stability and peace of Thailand and this region. Asked which side made the proposal, Ambassador Zhang said that he would rather not disclose that, adding that views on the issue are still being exchanged.

In addition, Foreign Ministry spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat, answering reporters' question last night, said that Indonesia is dissatisfied with the proposed establishment of a Chinese war reserve stockpile in Thailand because Indonesia and China are not in harmony. However, this is up to Thailand, although neighboring countries can give opinions for consideration. Sarot said the military will be responsible for the contacts with China on this matter. All contacts are reportedly under way.

Meanwhile, according to an unconfirmed source, the establishment of a Chinese war stockpile in Thailand has been proposed by General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, acting supreme commander and Army commander in chief, and the war stockpile will be in principle similar to that of the Thai-U.S. war stockpile. It is reported China has responded positively to this proposal. Chinese Ambassador Zhang Dewei met with Gen Chawalit at the Army Convention Hall this Monday to discuss the issue. In addition, the Chinese Embassy and the Thai Foreign Ministry have also achieved a concerted opinion on this issue so that this proposal can be carried out.

The source said that this issue will be finalized in principle before PRC Premier Li Peng visits Thailand in mid-November during which the agreement may also be signed. The source also added that as for Indonesia's dissatisfaction, the military will consult with Indonesia on this issue through the Foreign Ministry. It is reported that the Indonesian defense minister will visit Thailand with the newly appointed Army chief in a couple of days.

Border Talks Suspended Until After Elections

BK1106020188 Bangkok THE NATION in English
11 June 88 p 4

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday negotiations on the Thai-Lao dispute should be suspended until after the general election. But he said he would raise the issue during his meeting with Vietnam's Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Co Thach during the latter's brief visit to Thailand next week.

Sitthi also said he learned from the military that Lao Armed Forces Chief of Staff Sisavat Keobounphan's visit here and Supreme Commander Chawalit Yongchaiyut's tour of Laos would not take place before the July 24 general election.

Sitthi made the comments after having breakfast with Gen Chawalit a couple of days ago.

He told THE NATION that the Thai people are now in an election mood and the Thai-Lao border dispute should not be raised at this time.

The Foreign Ministry will also be occupied throughout this month. Apart from the ASEAN ministerial meetings in Bangkok, and their meeting with dialogue partners, the Canadian, West German and Japanese foreign ministers have also been asked to extend their stay as guests of the Thai foreign minister.

Sitthi said he would also have to receive Philippine President Corazon Aquino, who is due to stop in Bangkok for a few hours on June 19, and Defence Minister Benny Murdani of Indonesia, who will also visit Thailand before the polls.

Murdani will be here as guest of Chawalit.

Chawalit is expected to accompany Prem and Sitthi during a meal with Aquino before the armed forces chief visits the Philippines, Sitthi said.

"I guess Gen Chawalit will be very busy before the election," he said.

Sitthi said there is no need to resume negotiations with Laos during the election period in part because "I understand that no border fighting would break out in the near future."

He said he understands Laos will hold its elections at the same time.

But Sitthi also said he will ask Thach to convey a goodwill message to Laos when the Vietnamese deputy premier visits here June 15-17.

Two rounds of negotiations were held at the level of permanent secretaries to resolve the border dispute early this year at Romklao village in Phitsanulok province but without progress.

"It would be better if we discuss it at the ministerial level because we could talk things out easier," he said. "I extended an invitation to Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut and I also pursued the invitation at the UN, but there has been no response so far."

Sitthi Sees 'Breakthrough' in Cambodia Talks

BK1106023588 Bangkok THE NATION in English
11 Jun 88 pp 1, 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila may visit Hanoi shortly after the general election—if his Bangkok meeting with Vietnam's Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Co Thach next week produces a "breakthrough" on the drawn-out Kampuchean conflict, he told THE NATION yesterday.

Wit Rayananon, deputy Foreign Ministry spokesman, added that it would become clear after the meeting whether the deadlock would be broken.

Meanwhile, informed sources said Thach expects to see Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon during his working visit on June 15-17. The sources said Prem will decide on the request after having assessed the outcome of Sitthi's meeting with Thach, scheduled for June 16.

"If the results of the negotiations are encouraging and if the premier is available, then he will most likely receive Thach the morning of June 17," said one informed source.

Raising the possibility of his visit to Hanoi, Sitthi also said, tongue-in-cheek: "I would not be able to go there if I were trounced in the July 24 general election in Bangkok's Constituency 2."

The agenda for the Bangkok meeting includes Vietnam's reported intention to join the Indonesia-proposed "cocktail party" of all four rival Khmer factions and Indonesia in Jakarta.

Sitthi also will discuss creating a mechanism to verify Vietnam's announced pullout of 50,000 troops from Kampuchea this year.

But he said he disagreed with Vietnam's intention to place the rest of the force under the command of the pro-Hanoi Heng Samrin regime because the Phnom Penh regime may keep the Vietnamese troops under disguise as Khmer soldiers.

Possibilities in SRV Withdrawal Viewed
BK1106015388 Bangkok THE NATION in English
11 Jun 88 p 8

[Editorial: "Vietnamese Withdrawal"]

[Text] The possibilities of a solution to the Kampuchean problem are slowly gathering momentum with the discarded idea of a "cocktail party" being revived and more credence being placed in the Vietnamese troop withdrawal of 50,000. The idea of Prince Norodom Sihanouk meeting Hanoi leaders is also being floated. One reason that many, including Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, believe in the latest withdrawal announcement is that it first came from Moscow and not from Hanoi.

If the numerous announcements made by Hanoi of withdrawing part of her troops from Kampuchea were true, there will not be a single Vietnamese soldier left in that country. But this time Prem first talked about it in Moscow with Soviet leaders, including Mikhail Gorbachev, and then Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach visited Moscow. Whether it was a routine visit or whether he was "invited" is a moot question but it was after his visit, while Prem was in Hungary, that the withdrawal announcement came.

China does not believe this and has openly said so. Almost lending credence to the Chinese view, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev denied Tuesday in Beijing that the Soviet Union was pressuring Vietnam to pull its troops out of Kampuchea. Meanwhile, Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng is quoted as having told Soviet Vice Premier Yuriy Maslyukov on Thursday that Moscow can do a lot to end the conflict in Kampuchea. Moscow need not necessarily pressure Vietnam, but can just turn off the tap of arms flow.

There are economic factors which militate against the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces. The Vietnamese economy is showing signs of total collapse and hordes of beggars are reported in Hanoi. The Vietnamese dong has become a non-currency. Right now the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and Laos may be paid their salaries in dong but are actually living off the land. If

50,000 Vietnamese troops are withdrawn, they may be paid in dong as usual but they will also have to be provided the necessities of life.

But this can be offset by the fact that the Soviet Union will be able to diminish its arms aid and give more economic aid and if the Vietnamese completely pull out of Kampuchea she can expect massive aid and trade from the non-communist countries. Proceeding from the fact that Vietnam is "bleeding white" and is withdrawing from Kampuchea, those interested in Kampuchea, especially ASEAN, will have to worry about the kind of political solution that will result.

If the Vietnamese are pulling out piecemeal, then the Khmer Rouge, the strongest fighting force of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, will gain in strength and be able to mount bolder offensives. The Khmer Rouge are also getting the lion's share of Chinese arms aid. The Khmer Rouge gaining strength in Kampuchea will not be internationally welcome nor can ASEAN tolerate it.

Unfortunately, the Soviet Union, which is withdrawing from Afghanistan, did not set a good precedent by installing a transition government in Kabul but leaving the future of Afghanistan totally uncertain. We can take it for granted the Vietnamese economy is steadily on the decline and she wants international aid which she can get from Japan, European Community and ASEAN. (The United States is really more worried by Americans missing in action during the Vietnam War.)

The country which can play a major part in the transition stage is Indonesia, ASEAN's interlocutor with Vietnam. Indonesia can negotiate with Hanoi, and possibly Phnom Penh, to create a transition government that could then conduct elections to find out the will of the people. Moscow's example in Kabul clearly points out the problems and intricacies of transition.

Irrigation Project With Burma 'Approved'
BK1206013688 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
12 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] The Interior Ministry has agreed in principle that Thailand co-operate with Burma in an irrigation project in the Sai and the Ruak river basins, an official source said yesterday.

The Sub-committee on Border Demarcation Disputes approved the project last Wednesday at a meeting chaired by Somphon Klinphonng, Interior Ministry deputy permanent secretary for security affairs, the source said.

The irrigation project was reportedly proposed by Burma on the grounds that villagers on both sides of the border will get maximum benefit out of the water resources.

According to the Burmese proposal, both sides will invest in the construction of weirs across that rivers that separate the two countries in Chiang Rai Province.

The source said the recommendation of the sub-committee would be passed on to a Foreign Ministry committee.

Khukrit on Prem, Military, Elections

*BK1206014088 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
12 Jun 88 p 3*

[Text] Soldiers have been ordered to act as the fence around the Prime Minister's residence instead of being the fence around the country, M.R. Khukrit Pramot said yesterday.

The soldiers' practice of trooping in to show support for Gen Prem Tinsulanon at his Sisao Thewet residence had to be looked at with tolerance and mercy since they are under orders, said the former premier.

Speaking at a gathering of the Young Marketing Executive Club, M.R. Khukrit said of the orchestrated military show of support for Gen Prem amid the petition to His Majesty the King about the practice:

"The boot slapping is to give moral support to the Prime Minister because at present he does not have moral support.

"If he doesn't hear the sound of boots slapping, he loses heart and can't stay on. Soldiers have to obey orders.

"Even if they are the fence of the country, once they are ordered to be the fence of Ban Sisao, they have to do as their boss tells them."

The 99 academics and others who signed the petition had done well in their action, which served as a conscience reminder, he said.

The petition complained that the Prime Minister has allowed the military to be used to show him support for his own political benefit and that this was improper and damaged the neutrality of the Premier.

"Since Thai society came into being, this prime minister has been the only one to face a petition to His Majesty. The Prime Minister should consider if he has been leaning the wrong way."

M.R. Khukrit said he was not a marketing expert and could make few observations before giving the floor to others.

Since Thailand is an agricultural country, the Agriculture Ministry must be the most important post.

However, the practice is that anyone can become minister if he has a lot of votes in the House, though he may not know a tree if he saw one, M.R. Khukrit said.

Those with relevant knowledge and expertise are never given the post and permanent civil servants are more powerful than ministers since the present premier came from the civil service.

Efforts to establish grass roots democracy through tambon councils have failed because the Interior Ministry did not want to lose power and would not give local bodies the freedom they need.

The country has made industrial progress but the Government is thinking only of investment while suppressing wages and advertising overseas that Thailand offers cheap labour.

Labour in Thailand costs \$3 dollars a day while in Hong Kong the cost is \$ 12 dollars and in Japan \$22 dollars, he said.

"Why should we live on \$3 dollars for the sake of overseas capital lords?" M.R. Khukrit asked.

"The Government boasts overseas of our cheap labour. Like in tourism, which has become famous because our prostitutes are cheap."

Asked which party people should vote for in the general election, M.R. Khukrit said support should go to those which do not try to fool voters.

People should also ask themselves if they want a government or an opposition party.

"Nothing will change much after the elections. Nearly every party supports Gen Prem as prime minister. If you want him back, you can vote for any party.

"But if you want someone to criticise him and to have an opposition, then vote Prachakon Thai. And if you want things to get rough in Thon Buri, then vote for Chaloe M Yubamrung.

"But the Parliament will not last long and there will be another dissolution," M.R. Khukrit said.

Referring to Phalang Tham, M.R. Khukrit said party leader Chamlong Simuang has proved himself a good governor but was not in the contest at the national level.

Choosing his party is not the same as choosing Chamlong since he will not be able to know well all the candidates running for his party.

M.R. Khukrit said he does not know who he will vote for. If he did not like any of the candidates he will not vote, he said, since democracy allows people to abstain if they wish to.

The elder statesman opposed calls by politicians to transfer provincial governors who may be biased in the poll.

"The Interior Ministry has no right to transfer Governor Chamlong since he came from the people. And if they can't transfer him, it's not fair to transfer other governors."

Since Governor Chamlong observes the Thamma [teachings of Buddha], it is hoped he will not resort to inappropriate means to help his candidates in Bangkok, M.R. Khukrit said.

"But it is rather worrying, especially if his wife decides to run in the elections, since they are very close," he said.

In a reference to the governor's declared celibacy, he said: "It should be all right since they live in separate rooms."

Asked if he would accept the premiership if invited, M.R. Khukrit said:

"Invite me. I have said I would accept and I will."

As prime minister, M.R. Khukrit said his "broad policy" would be "no boot-slapping", adding "If they want to come see me they should walk quietly."

Referring to reports that foreign nationals and companies are buying a lot of land in Thailand, M.R. Khukrit said they deserve sympathy since the official policy is to promote investment and land is part of infrastructural investment.

However, the country also has the duty to ensure such activity does not go beyond necessity.

"Individual foreign nationals buying land is nothing frightening. What is frightening is multi-national companies," he said.

Troops Try To 'Dislodge' Bandits in Narathiwat
BK1106013888 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Jun 88 p 1

[Excerpt] Narathiwat—Government troops yesterday shelled a suspected hideout of separatist bandits on the Budo mountain with 105mm howitzer fire in an effort to dislodge the rebels and force their surrender.

More than 500 military and police personnel moved uphill to hunt down a group of 10 to 15 bandits responsible for Friday's ambush which left six policemen and two defence volunteers dead.

Helicopter gunships were also despatched to provide cover for ground forces tracking down the fleeing bandits.

Commander of the Civilian-Military-Police (Por Tor Thor) 43 Maj-Gen Thamnu Phutphat said yesterday the Army bombarded their suspected hideout in a bid to pressure the bandits to flee downhill where more than 200 rangers have sealed off all probable escape routes.

He said the ambush taught authorities a lesson to increase precautionary measures and tighten security at all government offices.

He admitted the task of tracking them down would not be easy because the bandits are well-acquainted with the area.

Zone 12 police commander Pol [Police] Maj-Gen Sarot Chintawirod described Friday's ambush as gruesome and cold-blooded murder as the bandits shot their victims one by one at point-blank range.

"The bandits will be dealt with decisively," he declared firmly.

Pol Maj-Gen. Sarot said that more than 200 policemen are closing in on the bandits believed to number between 10-15 men.

He said armoured personnel carriers may also join the ground forces in the sweeping operation.

He said these bandits have received their combat training from a Middle Eastern country "judging from the type of heavy weapons they have been using in their terror tactics".

An informed source said yesterday that the victims were given no chance to retaliate in the lightning ambush. [passage omitted]

Vietnam

Official Cited on Direct Talks With Sihanouk
OW1306102488 Tokyo KYODO in English 1003 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi, June 13 KYODO—Vice Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co indicated Monday that Vietnam will have direct talks with Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk if China uses its influence on his group.

Co dropped the hint during an interview with KYODO News Service.

He said the key to the solution of the Kampuchean issue is the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and the exclusion of the Pol Pot group, one of the three forces in the Democratic Kampuchea coalition led by the prince.

Co said Vietnam will withdraw all of its forces from Kampuchea by 1990 if it is assured there will be no return of the Pol Pot group.

Direct negotiations between Vietnam and Sihanouk will only be meaningful if China wants to remove the Pol Pot group, and China now holds the key to the solution to the Kampuchean issue, Co said.

Vo Van Kiet Receives Cambodian Delegation
*BK1206024688 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT
11 Jun 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 11—Vo Van Kiet, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and acting chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here today a visiting delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Agriculture led by Minister Say Chhum.

Acting Chairman Vo Van Kiet welcomed the Kampuchean delegation's visit, describing it as an important contribution to the promotion of the cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries for the interests of their socioeconomic development.

He renewed the full support of the Vietnamese party, government, and people for the Kampuchean people's revolution, especially for the Kampuchean party and government's policy of national reconciliation in solving the Kampuchean question without outside interference. Say Chhum, who is also member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, said he greatly rejoiced at the Vietnamese people's achievements in national construction and defense and that he hoped the cooperation between the two countries, especially between the two ministries, would be further enhanced. He expressed deep gratitude to the Vietnamese party, government, and people for their great, generous, and effective assistance to the Kampuchean revolution.

This afternoon, a memo on irrigation cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea was signed by Nguyen Canh Dinh, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and Minister of Water Conservancy, and Say Chhum.

Under the document, Vietnam will help Kampuchea in the surveying, planning, and designing of irrigation works and the training of personnel.

While in Vietnam, the Kampuchean delegation toured a number of irrigation projects in Hanoi, the northern province of Bac Thai, the southern province of Tay Ninh, and other localities.

Party School Delegation Visits Laos
*BK1206044688 Hanoi VNA English 1534 GMT
11 Jun 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 11—A delegation of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School led by Prof. Nguyen Duc Binh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and director of the school, visited Laos from June 3-9.

The delegation conferred with a high-level delegation of the Lao party and state on measures to promote their bilateral cooperation. As a result, a plan for cooperation between the two sides for the 1988-90 period was signed on June 8. Under the plan, the two sides will help each other in training personnel and will exchange lectures, researchers, and managerial cadres, carry out joint scientific research and exchange scientific documents and information.

The same day, the Vietnamese delegation was received by Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. The delegation called at several economic and cultural institutions in Vientiane.

Vo Chi Cong Greet Aquino on National Day
*BK1206025288 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT
11 Jun 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 11—President of the State Council Vo Chi Cong today sent his warm greetings to Mrs. Corazon Aquino, President of the Republic of the Philippines, on the 90th anniversary of her country's independence day (June 12).

The Vietnamese president wished the Philippine people new achievements in building a prosperous country, thereby contributing to building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation. He also expressed his wishes for further consolidation and fruitful development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Spratly Island Defenders Increase Readiness
*BK1006140288 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1400 GMT 9 Jun 88*

[Text] As the situation in the sea area around the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago is developing in a complex manner, the duty of undergoing training, maintaining combat readiness, and carrying out combat activities has become more intensive and urgent for units belonging to the Truong Sa Group.

Island A is one of the units that has scrupulously implemented the order to maintain combat readiness and carry out combat activities issued by the armed service. The island intensively strengthened fortifications and combat positions, executed the order to bring weapons out of storage, and put into effect its plans for combat and combat readiness around the clock. To constantly enhance soldiers' fighting capability and efficiency in keeping up with the requirements of the new duty, the island concentrated on organizing training activities according to plans. After various phases of combat training, the island has reviewed and assessed the results achieved, supplemented its combat plans accordingly, and drawn upon experience for use in the next phase of training.

Through combat coordination exercises conducted according to combat plans for the defense of the island, both commanders and soldiers have upgraded their fighting capability and efficiency. The unit has earned a good rating for its live-ammunition firing practice against air and sea targets.

Hanoi Holds Conference on General Census

*BK1006144288 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 9 Jun 88*

[Text] With a view to preparing work for the 1989 general census, the steering committee of the central general census committee held a conference of heads of general census committees of provinces, municipalities, and the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone in Hanoi on 8-9 June. Mrs (Sila Murray), representative of the UN Fund for Population Activities attended the conference. In his speech at the opening session, Comrade Vo Van Kiet, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the steering committee of the general census committee, pointed out the meaning and significance of this general census. He urged various echelons and sectors to pay special attention to supervising and guiding the census at each unit and locality by adhering to the motto: seriousness, steadiness, and thrift.

At the conference, Comrade Le Van Toan, deputy head of the steering committee and director general of the General Statistics Department presented the project for the 1989 general census. The census will be carried out from 1 to 7 April 1989. Those subjected to the census are all Vietnamese and foreign residents in Vietnam as well as Vietnamese who are studying or working abroad. The census covers the number of the population, the people's educational background, their labor conditions, number of the retirees, marital status, and the population growth situation.

To satisfactorily prepare for the general census, the steering committee has integrated 200,000 census workers, mostly cadres and personnel of the statistics sector, for training and carrying out sampling work at some localities.

On this occasion, the UN Fund for Population Activities has provided Vietnam with facilities, calculations, and printing equipment worth \$2.5 million.

Vo Van Kiet Gives Speech

*BK1306041888 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 9 Jun*

["Contents" of Council of Ministers Acting Chairman Vo Van Kiet's speech at 8-9 June Hanoi conference on general population census—read by announcer]

[Text] As you comrades know, information on the population structure, including educational level, employment guarantees, occupations, health, ethnic structure, urban-rural ratio, the distribution of population and

labor between various areas and so forth are vital for the entire country and for each locality to formulate short- and long-term plans and to devise socioeconomic strategies in general and population strategies in particular.

Because population figures, structure, and quality undergo constant changes and because substantial changes may take place over a number of years, it is necessary for each country to conduct a general census every 10 years. This has become a common international practice.

Our country's most recent general population census was conducted in 1979. Since then, the population situation has undergone substantial changes numerically, qualitatively, and structurally. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a general population census in 1989 to more accurately chart population and manpower figures as part of the task of preparing the 5-year plan and formulating socioeconomic development strategies as well as other population control policies for the period from 1990 to 2000.

As advised by the United Nations, many countries in the world will also conduct a population census in the years to come. Thus, our country's general population census will be part of the world population census. A census is a very complex survey requiring the adoption of professional rules and unified regulations in the entire country.

It is necessary to register the entire population throughout the country from the lowlands to remote mountain regions and offshore islands permanently inhabited by the people. Those sent abroad on official missions, work, or study must also be included in this census. The population figures are undergoing constant changes because the number of deaths, births, and migrants continue to vary every day and every hour. Even more complex, there are many people whose household registrations show them residing in one area but in fact they live somewhere else. In many cities, there are many so-called illegal residents who have no household registration. Meanwhile, a number of people maintain two or even three addresses and there are also families living and working on boats and junks and traveling constantly from one place to another. Registering all these people without duplication or without leaving out anyone is no easy job. Moreover, it is also necessary to gather information on ages, educational level, labor status, ethnic nature, women's fertility, and so forth.

This time we must also associate this population census with a sampling survey on residential houses. This task is also very important because not only will it provide us with the information with which to judge the conditions of the people's houses in different areas but it will also help the study of developments relating to the welfare of the people of various social strata. However, due to our limited economic conditions, we advocate conducting the survey only on a sampling basis—picking out only 5 percent of the total households in each locality for

survey. Big cities and those localities where conditions permit can extend the scope of the survey but they must also weigh the pros and cons in such a way as not to affect the results of the population census.

To make this population census gain success, it is necessary to carry out the following tasks:

1. Various sectors and echelons must provide good leadership and guidance for the population census within their units and sectors, trying to avoid indications of subjectivism such as regarding this as a simple task and consequently leaving it for their demographical cadres to do. They must associate this population census with other tasks in their localities or within their sectors, trying to ensure that the general population census is carried out successfully and on schedule in conjunction with efforts to fulfill other tasks satisfactorily. The general population census must be regarded as a central and spontaneous task to be carried out in a given period of time.

Those sectors conducting the census in accordance with their separate plans such as the national defense, public security, and foreign affairs sectors must satisfactorily conduct the population census on the number of people they are in charge of in accordance with the guidance of the Central Steering Committee for the General Population Census and must forward their reports on the outcome of the population census to the Central Steering Committee on schedule.

2. The program for the population census must be scrupulously and strictly observed in accordance with the guidelines of the the Central Steering Committee for General Population Census. As an immediate task, efforts must be made to carry out in a truly satisfactory manner those preparatory activities such as preparing demographic charts, compiling a list of households and family members, choosing demographers, providing training to cadres, printing and distributing demographic cards, and so forth.

The public security sector must consolidate its household registration activities, trying to update the existing figures of households and family members for use as a basis upon which it can prepare a registration report and work out a plan to provide security for the general population census.

The state cartographical sector must provide the steering committee for general population census at various levels with maps and create favorable conditions for the drawing of various demographic charts. Only when preparatory activities are carried out satisfactorily can we begin the demographic registration.

3. The information, press, and cultural sectors and mass organizations must closely cooperate with the Central Steering Committee for General Population Census in mapping out a plan of widespread propaganda under

various forms among cadres and the masses about the purposes, significance, and contents of the population census so everyone can be fully aware of his duty by making preparations in advance and honestly answering questions in the demographic cards in an accurate and adequate manner.

4. The 1989 general population census will be conducted with the motto: "Both the central and local government take care of it." Essential activities to be covered by the central budget will include printing census cards and guidance materials, using computers to round up the results of the population census, and providing training to provincial cadres. Other activities will be covered by local budgets. Any provinces encountering difficulties must report this to the Ministry of Finance which will consider assistance in order to keep demographic work trouble-free. But what I would like to stress here is that we must closely watch all kinds of spending and must carefully calculate the requirements for personnel, money, and documents needed for the population census on the basis of making maximum use of all available conditions and means.

This general census will be conducted at a time when our country's socioeconomic situation is facing numerous difficulties. It is hoped that the steering committees for population census at various levels and all the demographic cadres will uphold their sense of responsibility by joining hands in striving to make the population census a success.

Vo Van Kiet Signs Regulation on Enterprises
BK1006142988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] On 2 June, Acting Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet signed Decree No 98-HDBT promulgating the regulation on the labor collective's right to mastery at state-run enterprises. The document stipulates:

The labor collective exercises the right to mastery on the basis of the system of autonomy in production and business defined in the statute on enterprises in accordance with the Constitution and the law and under the leadership of the CPV and the unified management of the SRV state of state-run enterprises. The labor collective exercises the right to mastery through the Congress of Workers and Employees, the enterprise council, and the workers' inspection committee aimed at overfulfilling an enterprise's plans for production and business and ensuring harmony of interests among the entire society, the collective, and laborers.

Laborers must satisfactorily fulfill their production tasks and other assignments with high productivity, quality, and efficiency; actively carry out resolutions of the Congress of Workers and Employees; scrupulously observe labor discipline and the internal rules and by-laws of the enterprises; maintain political security, social

order, and safety; study to constantly enhance their knowledge in all respects; build the labor institution; and increasingly firm up and strengthen the enterprise.

Laborers have the right to be assigned specific duties suited to their capability; be provided with the necessary conditions for fulfilling their duties; and be guaranteed labor safety, industrial sanitation, labor insurance, health care, and state benefits as applicable. Laborers will be paid wages, bonuses, and other benefits in accordance with the results of their labor and the income of the enterprise; be trained, fostered, and provided with conditions for improving their general knowledge and achieving comprehensive development; and be given the necessary conditions for bringing their creative ideas and inventions into play. Laborers have the right to take part in establishing economic-technical norms and plans for production and business and in all aspects of management of the enterprise; they have the right to make suggestions, appeals, denunciations, and requests in the settlement of disputes according to law. They also have the right to criticize and question the responsible persons and get answers from them.

For their achievements, laborers will be commended and rewarded; for their violations of labor discipline, they will be punished according to state regulations and internal rules of the enterprise. In the event of a transfer or separation from service, they will receive benefits as provided for under the current system and policy.

The main organizational format for ensuring that all laborers exercise their right to collective mastery over operations of an enterprise is the Congress of Workers and Employees. The Congress of Workers and Employees has the right to decide on the orientations for development and the plans for production and business of the enterprise, on the policies and measures for safeguarding the assets of the enterprise and enhancing its production and business capacity and efficiency, on the internal rules of the enterprise, on the principles for distributing income within the labor collective in accordance with state policies, and on the policies and measures for improving laborers' living conditions. The Congress of Workers and Employees has the right to elect members of the enterprise council and the workers' inspection committee, take part in a vote of confidence with regard to the enterprise director, and decide on other important matters concerning the right to mastery of the labor collective at the enterprise.

The workers' inspection committee will be elected by the Congress of Workers and Employees to exercise the labor collective's right to control; it has the duty to organize supervision and control over all production, business, and distribution activities at the enterprise.

The regulation also stipulates the authority and duties of the enterprise director, the trade union executive committee, and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union executive committee in the exercise of the labor collective's right to mastery.

Report on Rice Production Nationwide

*BK1206121188 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 10 Jun 88*

[Summary] According to the General Statistics Department, as of 5 June winter-spring rice in the north had grown ears. Early 10th-month rice [as heard] has been harvested from large areas in the former Zone 4. "The harvest of this rice has noticeably relieved the grain shortage among peasants. Meanwhile, in a number of localities in Ha Son Binh Province, rice has grown ears but is being subjected to severe drought.

"Brown planthoppers, which are developing vigorously, have ravaged winter-spring rice, mostly in the Red River Delta and former Zone 4. Localities with rice areas that have been affected by an infestation flareup are Ha Bac, Hanoi, Ha Son Binh, and Thanh Hoa." These localities are actively controlling the outbreak of insects and diseases along with caring for this rice, which is in the final stage of the cultivation season.

"In the south, summer-fall rice has been planted on 715,000 hectares, representing more than 80 percent of the planned norm and producing an increase of 27 percent over the same period last year. Of this, some 42,000 hectares—mostly in Nghia Binh and An Giang Provinces—have been affected by insects and diseases. The southern provinces have also planted 10th-month rice on 134,000 hectares or 87 percent of the planned norm, with those in the Mekong River Delta accounting for the largest acreage.

"All localities throughout the country have planted subsidiary food crops on 90,000 hectares, an increase of 29 percent over the same period last year, and various kinds of vegetables and beans on 37,000 hectares, an increase of 34 percent over 1987."

In general, agricultural production during the recent past has been carried out under many favorable conditions.

Radio Editor Discusses Rice Planting Tasks

*BK1106154988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 9 Jun 88*

[Radio editor's "views": "The Necessary and Immediate Task that Must Be Done Is To Finish the 5th-Month Spring Rice Crop Production and Start the 10th-Month Crop Production"]

[Summary] To date, the southern provinces have finished harvesting winter-spring rice. "According to the agricultural sector's assessment, the winter-spring rice crop in the southern province this year has produced a yield that is as high as that in 1987. However, thanks to the planting of this rice in excess of the planned acreage, its output is higher than that in the previous crop."

In the northern provinces, 5th-month spring rice is in full bloom. Thanks to considerably ample rainfall, this rice is developing relatively satisfactorily. Almost all provinces in the north have now begun to harvest early 10th-month rice. However, these provinces should pay attention to satisfactorily solving a number of problems in order to ensure success for the 5th-month spring crop while creating favorable conditions for the 10th-month crop.

"At present, brown planthoppers have appeared scatteredly on hundreds of thousands of hectares of 5th-month spring rice in the northern provinces. Inspection must be conducted regularly to care for and protect this rice against brown planthoppers which could cause serious losses, especially to the plantings of late spring rice which is in the early blooming stage."

While preventing and combating insects and diseases, efforts must be made to ensure water for the development of this rice as well as for carrying out soil preparation for the 10th-month crop production. It is necessary to harvest rice as soon as it ripens and along with various kinds of winter-spring vegetables and subsidiary and industrial plants.

Another task of the 5th-month spring crop which directly concerns the 10th-month crop production is the selection of good and sufficient seed paddies from the 5th-month spring crop for the planting of 10th-month rice. These include such short-term and drought-and insect-resistant rice varieties as CR-203, V-15, 17-494, and so forth.

"Because of recent difficulties, it is unavoidable for some localities to resort to the use of seed paddies for their daily diet. On the other hand, the transportation of seed paddies from the southern provinces for the cultivation of 10th-month rice in the north can only meet part of the shortage of seed paddies. It would be better therefore to seek to balance and replenish the source of seed paddies by bartering goods for seed paddies from the 5th-month spring crop among the localities concerned."

Many localities also plan to expand the 10th-month crop area at an early date to carry out the winter crop production. "The area of 10th-month rice in all provinces is estimated at 350,000 hectares, an increase of 50 percent over last year." Therefore, to simultaneously harvest 5th-month spring rice, sow 10th-month rice seedlings, and carry out soil preparation for the planting of 10th-month rice in a period of less than 2 months, we must organize the labor force and arrange each type of work in a most scientific and intensive manner.

"Due to certain difficulties facing the entire country in terms of grain during the recent past and also because the weather in summer this year is hotter and more muggy than most of the other years, the health conditions of laborers and buffaloes and cattle have declined.

"All provinces should provide guidance for satisfying the needs concerning rear service and life in their localities so that laborers can be at ease to participate enthusiastically in production and other work, thus successfully fulfilling all urgent tasks that have been laid down for agricultural production."

Rice Planting in Mekong River Delta Reported

*BK1306082588 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT
13 Jun 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 13—The Mekong River Delta has 800,000 hectares under high-yield rice accounting for 30 percent of the total rice-growing area and 50 percent of total rice yield in the region.

The area of high-yield rice in Tien Giang has risen from 10,000 hectares in 1981 to nearly 100,000 hectares or 60 percent of the cultivated land of the province.

The area of high-yield rice in the coastal provinces of Minh Hai, Hau Giang, Cuu Long and Kien Giang gives 3-4 [metric] tons of paddy per hectare in each crop. Some districts in Minh Hai and Hau Giang Provinces have obtained as much as 4-5 tons per hectare.

In the 1987-1988 winter-spring crop, for the first time in history, 40,000 hectares in the Plain of Reeds were grown with high-yield rice, yielding 4-5 tons per hectare compared to 1-2 tons of the "floating" rice which has been traditionally grown in the area.

District Official on Grain, Food Production

*BK1306094588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 10 Jun 88*

[Radio correspondent's interview with Dinh Ngoc Lam, secretary of Bao Yen District Party Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province—recorded; date not given]

[Summary] [Correspondent] Comrade, what is Bao Yen District's plan for grain and food production development in 1988 to stabilize the local people's living conditions?

[Lam] In 1988, our district is determined to fulfill its grain and food program and score new successes, namely "achieving a total output of 14,800 to 15,000 tonnes of grain in paddy equivalent. We will concentrate guidance on ensuring that 600 hectares of rice in key areas will yield 6-7 tonnes per hectare. In reality, for this winter-spring crop season, we have transplanted rice on a total of 1,160 hectares, slightly surpassing the original area plan of 1,150 hectares."

Beside this, we are giving equal attention to corn. "For instance, a total of 700 hectares were put under corn for the whole of 1987; but in this spring-summer crop season, we have to date planted 1,100 hectares of corn as compared with the area plan of 900 hectares. Thus, we will be able to meet this year's area plan of 1,600 hectares

of corn, including 400 hectares of new, high-yield corn strains." Along with developing new strains of hybrid corn, we will provide corn-growing areas with an adequate supply of fertilizer, especially nitrogen, potash, and phosphate.

[Correspondent] Comrade, as Bao Yen is a mountain district, what is its plan for developing corn planting on terraced fields?

[Lam] Our plan for developing corn cultivation sets forth three orientations, namely using high-yield strains on the entire 400 hectares along the banks of the Red and Trach Rivers, planting corn on single-crop ricefields which total about 200 hectares, and planting 600 hectares of corn on hills.

To resolve the grain issue we will also exploit forest resources such as timber, rattan, and essential oil to exchange for grain with the lowlands or with the foreign trade sector; and develop the processing of subsidiary food crops to supplement the daily diet.

Regarding foodstuffs, we will vigorously promote livestock breeding. Bao Yen will increase the size of its buffalo herd from 7,500 to 8,000 heads, its herd of breeding cows from 150 to 300, and its pig herd from 21,000 to 23,000; and will continue to increase its goat herd wherever conditions permit. All this will help us basically meet the demand for grain and foodstuffs in the district.

Hanoi Area Activities Mark 'Peace Wave 88'
BK1206033288 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT
11 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 11—The population of Hanoi and the central coastal province of Quang Nam-Da Nang today organized many activities in response to Peace Wave 88.

At 1300 hrs (Hanoi time) more than 700 youths representing over one million youths of Hanoi met here in response to Peace Wave 88. They signed to the banner bearing the "Peace Wave" symbol of the Hanoi youths.

Meanwhile, meetings, seminars, and collections of signatures for peace and disarmament were organized at various public offices, precincts and suburban districts of Hanoi. These activities also drew in a large number of Catholic and Buddhist believers.

At 1700 hrs local time all churches, pagodas, and other places of worship in Da Nang Port City tolled their bells to begin masses for peace.

Earlier in the morning, a 2,000-strong meeting was organized at the Central Theater Square of the city in response to the Peace Wave 88.

Editorial on Public Response

BK1106073588 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT
11 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi, VNA June 11—"Today, the entire Vietnamese people, together with all peace-loving nations in every part of the planet will show their determination to make the "Peace Wave 88" a high tide so that the aspiration for peace for everyone in Vietnam and the whole world can be materialized", says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper notes that people of all strata, all political trends and religions in the world are bringing a global pressure to bear upon the U.N. General Assembly's third special session on disarmament to reach concrete and positive decisions on the most urgent task relating to the vital interests and well-being of the whole mankind, i.e. to totally eliminate nuclear weapons, stop the arms race and achieve a complete and thorough disarmament.

"The persistent determination of peace-loving forces the world over will certainly create an invincible material strength to foil all wicked schemes of the war-mongering and aggressive forces", NHAN DAN stresses.

It continues:

"The Vietnamese people fully support the great efforts of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in the difficult and complicated struggle for the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the maintenance of peace and security of all nations. The Vietnamese people, together with the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean people, have demonstrated their goodwill in finding a political solution to the Kampuchean issue and building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation"

Over 500 Party Members Sacked in Cao Bang

BK1006141288 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1000 GMT 9 Jun 88

[From the 9 June Press Review]

[Text] NHAN DAN carries reports on Haiphong Municipality enforcing some urgent measures designed to fight inflation and step by step stabilize the socioeconomic situation, on Dac Lac building more small-size irrigation projects with local funds, on Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone regulating the flow of cash locally, and on Cao Bang expelling more than 500 degenerate and deviant party members from the party.

Official Calls for Party, State Renewal

*BK1206023688 Hong Kong AFP in English 0231 GMT
12 Jun 88*

[Text] Hanoi, June 12 (AFP)—A Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] leader has called for a "renewal of party and state" to facilitate reform policies in Vietnam, shortly before the nomination of a new premier and government.

In an article published recently in the official NHAN DAN daily, Tran Trong Tan, head of the party's Propaganda Committee, said there were "conservative forces" in the party and that it "was no longer possible to keep officials in charge of the policy of reform who are opposed to this reform."

The article appeared on the eve of next week's opening of the plenary session of the Central Committee, which will preside over the nomination of a new premier and a Politburo reshuffle, reliable sources say.

The changes will be ratified by the National Assembly, which will be in session on June 22.

"The reform recommended by the sixth party congress (December 1986) was actually a profound revolution ... But the more it widens, the more it comes up against conservative forces," said Mr. Tan, who hails from south Vietnam.

"The most violent reaction will come from those whose interests are linked to the former leadership, people accustomed to privileges, and this is the great difficulty blocking reform," Mr. Tan said.

"No one is opposed to reform in their speeches, but the facts reveal the truth," he added.

"The tragedy of certain authoritarian party leaders," he wrote, "comes from their pride, their individualism, as they believe they are endowed with a superior prestige, underestimate their comrades and the community, and attach little importance to democratic centralism."

It is rare for a communist party leader so clearly to acknowledge the existence of a faction opposed to reforms begun by the sixth congress.

The majority of Vietnamese leaders questioned on the subject generally say that "no one is opposed to the policy of reform," but that there are "differences over the choice and speed of reforms."

Several sources indicate that the "conservatives" are led by Le Duc Tho, former Politburo member who became a Central Committee councillor in 1986.

Mr. Tan believes there will be no reform without democracy. "Each member of the VCP, cadre or citizen, must be able to freely express his opinions and distinguish true from false. However, democratisation must be controlled and deviations criticised."

"Subjectivity and voluntarism have caused too much damage," he said, adding that "the disease of lies is today very serious and false relations are rife."

Mr. Tan said Vietnam can "progress directly towards socialism without the stage of developed capitalism" but it could not "bypass the development of market production stage."

"Upon seeing the large income of the owner of a private enterprise, some people would say he was an exploiter because they do not appreciate the value of his know-how and managerial competence," he added.

"It is necessary to pay according to work provided or funds invested. It is a question of legal exploitation that we must accept during the transition to socialism," Mr. Tan said.

But "there are still huge difficulties to overcome," he added. "Some people are confused about the socialist ideal because of economic difficulties over the last few years.

"We know that only a radical reform will pull us out of recession, but how to implement this reform? We are still experimenting, and in experimenting, it is inevitable to make mistakes."

Report on Theft of Goods at Nha Trang Port

*BK1106125588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 9 Jun 88*

[Text] According to a Voice of Vietnam Radio correspondent, the Nha Trang port is the place that receives large quantities of goods and materials from various central and local-level sectors and units in Phu Khanh and Central Highlands Provinces. However, the control of movement of people and goods at this important port is dreadfully lax. It seems as if people and vehicles can get in and out of the port at will—both day and night.

Very often, unauthorized persons, adults as well as children, are allowed to enter the port freely without being checked or stopped by anybody. The loading and unloading of cargo are improperly handled while tasks that should be carried out rigorously and punctually during the day are usually held back for nighttime. Due to these loopholes in the managerial and operational procedures, the theft of state materials and goods is taking place in a serious manner.

After work hours, many stevedores can be seen walking proudly through the security gate with a bag of gloves in each hand or stolen goods concealed inside their trousers without being checked or questioned by anybody. At night, burglars are free to siphon off state goods and materials.

The material supply and transport enterprise of the Vietnam Union of Coffee Enterprises—a large store at the Nha Trang port—has revealed to us that due to a lack of experience and responsibility in work coordination between the port and consignees, large quantities of materials have been subjected to loss and damage. On 6 June alone, after a shipment of nitrate fertilizer was unloaded from a barge and put on trucks, public security and custom personnel at the port seized and recovered 7 quintals of stolen nitrate fertilizer.

This situation demands that the Nha Trang port quickly improve its managerial work aimed at effectively checking all negative phenomena and reducing the rate of loss of materials and goods.

Thai Binh Discovers Cases of Negativism

*BK1206145088 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 10 Jun 88*

[Text] Since early this year, thanks to the effective help of the people, the economic police office of the Thai Binh provincial public security service rigorously investigated and quickly discovered 44 major cases of negativism, thus recovering nearly 40 million dong worth of property.

In its investigation and discovery, the economic police office recommended the prosecution of nearly 40 culprits and the enforcement of administrative measures in dozens of other cases of violation. It also exchanged views with various districts to gain experience on the tricks used by criminals.

Quang Nam-Da Nang Province Tax Collection

*BK1206141088 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 10 Jun 88*

[Text] By late May, the Quang Nam-Da Nang provincial industrial and commercial tax sector fulfilled only 18 percent of the annual tax collection norm. Such practices as delaying tax payment and evading taxes are still prevalent. In Da Nang, trading households have paid only 40 percent of commercial license taxes, while fishing households have not paid at all and the majority of pig slaughterers have evaded slaughtering taxes. In the entire province, only the norm for annual communications taxation was fulfilled by more than 50 percent. The collection of other taxes have been fulfilled, but by a low percentage. Many state-operated enterprises still have not paid taxes for their goods in accordance to the new law on industrial and commercial taxes. Among them are more than 200 so-called life-support enterprises. The state has also failed to collect taxes from many enterprises which, in fact, were established with private capital and amassed large profits, resulting in the loss of hundreds of millions of dong.

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